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# MINNESOTA CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH



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**CURA RESOURCE COLLECTION**

Center for Urban and Regional Affairs  
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330 Humphrey Center

**ANNOTATED LIST AND INDEX  
OF PAST SURVEYS AND DATA FILES  
1982 - 1995**

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# ANNOTATED LIST AND INDEX OF PAST SURVEYS AND DATA FILES

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## INTRODUCTION

This appendix contains abstracts of surveys completed during the past fiscal year, and of all available earlier surveys. It is intended to facilitate access to this rich data source by interested faculty, students, and other researchers. Except where confidentiality or privacy laws override, all survey data collected by MCSR is available for public use after the client has had primary access. Data is available 18 months after completion of the survey project or when released by the client, whichever comes first.

MCSR began detailed documentation and archiving of survey data files in 1983. Results are preserved in written technical reports and on magnetic media. As the number of documented surveys increased, access was becoming limited to those with exceptional memories or persistence. This written summary and its index are intended to improve that accessibility. Surveys are ordered by calendar year, beginning with 1983. Within each year the abstracts are ordered by technical report number, which simply reflects the order in which survey projects were completed in a given year. The technical report number is given in parenthesis following the title of each survey, e.g., (#88-9) was the ninth technical report completed in 1988.

Some general population surveys included "oversamples" of special populations, most often low income populations. Often these oversamples were asked a subset of the questions asked in the general survey and, sometimes, some additional questions. The existence of an oversample is mentioned in the abstract of the major survey and in the index. Details of which questions were asked are in the technical report.

A few projects incorporated a "panel design". In this case people from an earlier survey were recontacted and reinterviewed. This technique allows researchers to observe individual changes over time. In most cases, those in the original panel were the only ones contacted in the subsequent survey. In a few cases, where researchers were especially interested in measuring the current population, replacements were added for those individuals from the panel who could not be reinterviewed. Individual records in the data discriminate between these two types of respondents.

An index to topics covered in all surveys has been prepared and follows the abstracts. Readers should use this index with caution, since its headings are subjective.

Unless otherwise noted, surveys were based on random samples of adults, age 18 and over, living in Minnesota. Each survey contains demographic data on the respondent in addition to the substantive questions. Response rates typically range from 70% to 90%. The number of surveys completed for each project is included in the abstract.

More detailed information about each survey is contained in its technical report. These are available for perusal in the MCSR office. Photocopies can be made on a cost reimbursable basis.

The availability of a data file varies by survey. A few data files are not available for distribution at this time. In most cases, however, MCSR has an SPSS system file on tape or disk available for copying. In some cases there was no computer file, or it has been transferred to the client for maintenance, access, and sharing. The following codes, following the technical report number, denote the format and accessibility of each data file, e.g., (#89-1, 1) means that the 1988 Minnesota State Survey is available on floppy disk from MCSR.

- 1 - Floppy disk available at MCSR
- 2 - Tape file available from MCSR (Note that these older files may require special handling. MCSR cannot guarantee readability or provide extensive technical assistance.)
- 3 - Data available from client
- 4 - No computerized data file exists
- 5 - Data not publicly available at this time

#### 1982 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#83-2, 1)

The 1982 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS) was an omnibus telephone survey of 1068 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents conducted in Fall 1982. Eight different topics were covered.

- 1) **Social Indicators** included questions about: living in the Twin Cities area; how local and state government were doing; the conditions, responsibility for, and rating of public services; and participation in political activities.
- 2) **Economic Policy** included questions about: respondents' past, present, and future economic conditions; and the changes, responsibility for, and level of government financial services and programs.
- 3) **Energy** included questions about energy use, utility bills, and energy saving measures.
- 4) **High Technology** included questions about computer ownership and use, and opinions about video games and arcades.
- 5) **Nuclear War** questions included opinion on defense spending, impact of the threat of nuclear war, likelihood of nuclear war, and opinion about a proposed nuclear weapons freeze resolution.
- 6) **DWI** included questions about the use of alcoholic beverages, the prevalence of drinking and driving, and opinions about driving under the influence of alcohol.
- 7) **Juvenile Justice** focused on questions about juvenile offenders and who should handle juvenile criminal offenses.
- 8) **Emotions** questions asked for recollections of various emotions, the events triggering them, and the extent one's life was judged to be pleasurable or painful.

#### 1983 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#84-1, 1)

The 1983 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey conducted in Fall 1983 with 1,101 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. This was the first year of a panel design. There were nine topics covered in the survey.

- 1) **Social Indicators** asked questions on quality of life, quality of services, and quality of the environment in the Twin Cities area.
- 2) **Housing** looked at the type and availability of housing and satisfaction of respondents with their housing situation.
- 3) **Computers** covered questions on the ownership and use of home computers for educational purposes, computer use in the workplace, training in the use of computers, and the purchase of computer magazines.
- 4) **Hazardous Waste** questions probed the importance of hazardous waste as an issue, and the siting of hazardous waste facilities in Minnesota.
- 5) **Police and Crime** included questions on contact with police officers, opinions about police review processes, the importance of police effort on various activities, opinions on what constitutes police corruption, police involvement in politics, and whether the respondent had ever been a victim of a specified crime.
- 6) **Transportation** investigated opinions on road maintenance and signs along highways.

- 7) **DWI** included questions about the use of alcoholic beverages, the prevalence of drinking and driving, and attitudes about driving under the influence.
- 8) **Emotions** questions included recollections of various emotions and the event triggering them, and the extent one's life was pleasurable or painful.
- 9) **Abortion and Nuclear Freeze** sought opinions on a proposed nuclear freeze resolution, support or opposition to a Constitutional amendment to ban abortion, financial support for abortions for low income women, and parental notification for abortions for unmarried girls under the age of 18.

#### **1984 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#84-4, 1)**

The 1984 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2,003 Minnesota residents conducted in Spring 1984. Eight topic areas were covered.

- 1) **Social Indicators** asked questions about Minnesota compared to other states and the important issues facing Minnesota.
- 2) **Education** asked about opinions on the quality of public schools in the state, possible reforms, and whether children of respondents attended public school or not.
- 3) **Vouchers** probed the amount of support for allowing parents to choose which school their children would attend.
- 4) **Transportation** asked questions about road salt, road maintenance, signs along highways, rest areas, transit services, government transportation regulations, and priorities in highway improvement projects.
- 5) **Public Safety** asked about familiarity with two anti-crime programs, wearing of motorcycle helmets, and driving under the influence of alcohol.
- 6) **Hazardous Waste** included questions about sources of information on hazardous waste siting.
- 7) **Health Care** included questions about health insurance coverage.
- 8) **Energy** asked respondents about home energy conservation measures.

#### **MEMORIAL STADIUM OR THE METRODOME: A SURVEY OF FOOTBALL SEASON TICKET HOLDERS. (#84-5, 3)**

The Dome survey was a telephone survey of 1,953 Minnesota Gopher current and former football season ticket holders conducted in Spring 1984 for the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. Respondents were asked which years they had held season tickets, whether they thought the Gopher football games should be played in the Metrodome or Memorial Stadium, if the location would affect whether they would buy season tickets or not, and what the University could do to make the Gopher football games more exciting.

**1984 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#85-1, 1)**

The 1984 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,064 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area conducted during Fall 1984. This was the second year of a panel design. Eight topics were included on the survey. A low-income oversample covered all of the same topics for 966 low-income households and is documented in the same report.

- 1) **Social Indicators/Quality of Life** included questions on rating the Twin Cities area, the most important issues facing the Twin Cities, knowledge of how tax money is spent, and rating overall environmental quality.
- 2) **Housing** asked questions about the type of housing unit, whether the respondent owns or rents, the size and condition of the housing unit, whether housing costs affect the ability to afford other things, paying for utilities, quality of the neighborhood, mobility, and preference for living in Minneapolis or St. Paul.
- 3) **Human Services** asked questions on information about county government, importance of a variety of government services, likelihood of reporting child abuse, presence of an elderly or disabled household member, use of government food services, and economic hardships endured in the past year.
- 4) **Economy and Employment** included questions on standard of living, sources of income, employment situation, benefits received, child care needs, unemployment, job training use, youth unemployment, and discrimination.
- 5) **Energy and Environment** included questions on recycling behavior, support for mandatory recycling, disposal of grass clippings and leaves, knowledge of garbage burning plans, preferred method of garbage disposal, landfill reduction, and energy conservation.
- 6) **Gambling** included questions on whether the respondent had bet on any specified activities, the frequency and amount of betting, and perceptions of gambling as problematic.
- 7) **Police and Crime** included questions on police departments' treatment of complaints against officers and on crime victimization.
- 8) **Arts and Entertainment** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities on the quality of its arts and cultural activities, the contribution of the arts to the quality of life, and whether respondents had visited various cultural activities in the last two years.



#### 1985 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#85-7, 1)

The 1985 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2,000 Minnesota residents conducted during Spring 1985. It was the second year of a panel study. Ten topics were included on the survey.

- 1) **Social Indicators** compared Minnesota to other states and asked for opinions of the most important issues facing Minnesota.
- 2) **Education** asked for a rating of Minnesota public schools, support for increased teachers' salaries, funding of school districts, use of standardized tests, support for open enrollment, and opinions about the source of problems in the public schools.
- 3) **Child Abuse** asked questions about media advice for child rearing, attendance at child-related classes, views of child discipline, familiarity with child abuse ads and sexual abuse comic books, and the affect these ads have had on parenting practices.
- 4) **Hazelden** questions included familiarity with the organization and awareness of chemical dependency as a problem.
- 5) **Telephone Service** questions were asked of Northwestern Bell clients and were reported separately (#85-6). Questions related to use of Directory Assistance and preferred service cutbacks in case of a substantial rate increase.
- 6) **Media** included questions on support for the lottery, opinions about Minnesota's tax situation and the job Governor Perpich was doing, and whether one would vote for the same presidential candidate if the election were reheld.
- 7) **Recreation** asked questions on the number and use of registered snowmobiles in the household.
- 8) **Gambling** asked questions about betting behavior, the frequency and amount of betting, and whether betting had ever caused problems for the respondent.
- 9) **Citizen Involvement** asked about involvement and activities in citizen groups.
- 10) **Environment** asked about the level of concern for environmental issues, including solid waste, hazardous waste, and household hazardous waste.

#### PROJECT SELF-SUFFICIENCY: PROGRAM EVALUATION (#85-8, 1)

The Project Self-Sufficiency evaluation was a telephone survey conducted in Fall 1985 with clients of the City of Minneapolis Project Self Sufficiency program.

The **housing** questions on the survey covered questions about: housing availability, affordability and preference; rating of the area in which they lived; time lived in their present unit; and use of Section 8 housing certificate. Questions on **services** included use of social service programs and how use of these programs affected them financially. **Employment** questions included employment status, use of AFDC, attempts to receive further job training and desires for more education. Questions on **child care** covered use of childcare, type of child care used before and after beginning the project, and problems encountered in the search for child care. The final section asked respondents how involvement in the project affected the program's participants, and how helpful the project staff had been.

**1985 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY -- STATE VERSION (#86-1, 1)**

The 1985 Minnesota Fall Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 2,010 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1985. It was the second year of a panel study. Six topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** included questions on how respondents rate Minnesota and important issues in the state.
- 2) **Telephone Services** asked questions about use of Northwestern Bell and at what point respondents would discontinue phone service if phone rates were increased.
- 3) **Environment** questions asked about the importance of water quality, responsibility for maintaining water quality, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- 4) **Recreation** questions included information on cross country skiing, ski licensing, and bicycling.
- 5) **Employment** included questions on employment status, income sources, and income taxes.
- 6) **Tax Compliance** asked questions on income tax filing, ways to reduce income tax, the possibility of having minimized one's income, whether the respondent had been audited, likelihood of getting caught minimizing income, and penalties for understating income tax.

**1985 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY -- METRO VERSION (TCAS) (#86-2, 1)**

The 1985 Minnesota Fall Survey, Metro version, was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,015 residents in the Twin Cities metropolitan area conducted during Fall 1985. It was the third year of a panel study. Twelve topics were included in the survey. A low income oversample oversample covered topics 1, 3, 6, 10, and 12 for 523 people. These people were all that could be recontacted from the 1984 Low-Income Survey Panel. (#86-3).

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the important issues facing people in the Twin Cities area.
- 2) **Migration** included questions on how long respondents have lived in the Twin Cities area, where they lived previously, the chance of moving in the future, reasons for moving, how respondents would rate their neighborhood, the most important issues in the Twin Cities area, and what information people might need.
- 3) **Human Services** asked questions about getting enough food and use of food programs.
- 4) **Telephone Services** asked about use of Northwestern Bell and at what point respondents would discontinue phone service if phone rates were increased.
- 5) **Library** included questions on use and knowledge of public libraries in the metropolitan area, reasons for non-use of the library, satisfaction with library services, and the importance of community libraries.
- 6) **Health** included questions on health status, access to health care, health insurance coverage, and receipt of care.
- 7) **Long Term Care** included questions on contacts for setting up long term care, fairness of the system in paying for care, and willingness to pay for care out-of-pocket or through increased taxes.

- 8) **Energy and Environment** asked about importance and cost of limiting landfills, information and support for a garbage burning facility, water quality issues, and household hazardous waste disposal.
- 9) **Recreation** questions included information on cross country skiing, ski licensing, and bicycling.
- 10) **Employment** included questions on employment status, income sources, and income taxes.
- 11) **Tax Compliance** asked questions on income tax filing, ways to reduce income tax, possibility of minimizing one's income, if the respondent had been audited, likelihood of being caught minimizing income, and penalties for understating income tax.
- 12) **Police** dealt with the police departments' handling of complaints against officers.

**THE EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY: A SURVEY OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CASS LAKE AREA (#86-4, 4)**

The Cass Lake Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in Fall 1985. A census of 42 owners of tourism oriented businesses in the Cass Lake area were interviewed.

Questions included geographic location, business season, availability of facilities and services, projections of the future tourist economy in northern Minnesota, and percentage of business income by tourist/local, season, and recreation activity.

**MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROJECTS. (#86-5, 1)**

The Household Hazardous Waste Project was a combination of self-administered surveys and telephone surveys conducted during Fall 1985 and Spring 1986 by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Self administered surveys were collected at fourteen household hazardous waste collection sites. Telephone surveys were conducted with a random sample of the general population before and after the collection projects.

The first telephone survey preceded the on-site collection project, and was conducted during Fall 1985 with 369 respondents in Winona County. This survey asked about the importance of household hazardous waste as an environmental issue, familiarity with household hazardous waste, and waste disposal information.

A total of 1,015 on-site surveys were collected at six community locations during Fall 1985. These surveys asked about the importance of household hazardous waste as an environmental issue, how participants heard about the collection project, willingness to buy and pay more for environmentally safe products, opinions on how the cost of waste disposal should be funded, and what additional services could be provided to increase proper waste disposal. In Spring 1986, 1,156 on-site surveys were collected at eight community locations and asked the same questions as the Fall 1985 survey, but also included a question on how long it would be before households would need another hazardous waste collection.

The second telephone survey was conducted in Spring 1986 with 1802 residents of five different communities, and included all questions from the pre-collection survey, plus questions on whether respondents had heard about the collection day, whether they brought anything to the collection site, and how they thought cost of household hazardous waste disposal should be funded.

## **HENNEPIN COUNTY ANNUAL REPORT SURVEY (#86-6, 1)**

The Hennepin County Annual Report survey was a telephone survey of 473 county residents conducted for the Hennepin County Public Affairs Department in Winter 1986. The survey asked Hennepin County residents whether they had seen the Annual Report insert in the Minneapolis Star Tribune, their impressions of the report and its usefulness, and whether the report might cause them to begin recycling.

## **SURVEY ON THE SOCIAL PREFERENCES OF UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESIDENTS (#87-1, 1)**

The Mississippi River Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Army Corps of Engineers during Winter 1986 with 1,009 residents in specified counties along the upper Mississippi River in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The questions included concern with the overall management of the Mississippi River, whether more private or public boat docks should be allowed in the National Wildlife Refuge along the Mississippi, whether money should be spent on collecting basic information about the river or used to solve known problems, and what should be done with the sand dredged from the river so that it will not damage the environment.

## **1986 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#87-2, 1)**

The 1986 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,006 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents conducted during Fall 1986. Seven topics were included in the survey. A low-income oversample of 199 people were asked questions in topic numbers one, two, and seven (see Technical Report # 87-2a).

- 1) **Quality of Life** included questions about comparing the Twin Cities to other cities, the most important issues in the Twin Cities, and the economic future.
- 2) **Housing** included questions about current and preferred housing units, length of stay in current housing, and reasons for the most recent move.
- 3) **Telephone Service** asked about use of the telephone for emergencies and the importance of the telephone for work purposes.
- 4) **Human Services** included questions about providing unpaid help to elderly or handicapped people.
- 5) **Solid Waste** included questions on whether children learn about trash disposal problems in school, what is done with leaves and grass clippings, what would be done with clippings if they could not be picked up by the garbage hauler, and what things could be done to reduce the amount of garbage put out for collection. If respondents lived in Ramsey or Washington counties, they were also asked about whether they had heard about their county's plans to build a trash processing plant in the area.
- 6) **Refuge Lands** asked about whether more private or public boat docks should be allowed in the National Wildlife Refuge along the Mississippi River and whether respondents had used the Mississippi for recreation in the past year.
- 7) **Police** asked about the police departments' treatment of complaints against officers.

#### **MINNESOTA DRIVER SURVEY (#87-3, 1)**

The Minnesota Driver Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Transportation during Winter 1987 with 3,551 licensed Minnesota drivers. Questions included: the importance of road and highway services; satisfaction with winter road maintenance, sanding, and snow plowing; marking and inconveniences of road construction; effect of ramp metering; truck fees for semi trucks; allowing longer trucks on the highways; seat belt use and enforcement of seat belt laws; opinions of speed limits in rural areas and at night; etiquette for emergency vehicles; curfews for young drivers; periodically repeating exams for licenses; stopping at railroad crossings; the number of years driving; and the miles, areas, and times of driving.

#### **PINE CITY COMMUNITY SURVEY (#87-4, 1)**

The Pine City Community Survey was a telephone survey of 266 Pine City School District residents conducted for the Pine City School District during February 1987. Questions included how long residents had lived in the district, importance and focus of a good education, scheduling of school time, accuracy of standardized tests, kindergarten experiences, effect of preschool on later school performance, quality of education provided to household members in the Pine City elementary and secondary schools, latch key use, parental involvement with children's education, the preferred way to get information about children's progress, children's jobs, amount of time spent watching television, and family trips or outings.

#### **A CONTINUOUS SURVEY OF PARTICIPATION AND EXPENDITURES IN OUTDOOR RECREATION BY MINNESOTA RESIDENTS (#87-5, 1 and 3)**

The Department of Natural Resources Continuous Survey was a year-long telephone survey of 5,736 Minnesota residents conducted from September 1985 to September 1986. Respondents were asked about their fishing and hunting activities, whether they took any recreational trips in Minnesota within the past week and the specifics of that trip (number, destination, purpose, length, number of participants), participation in any outdoor recreational activities in Minnesota and the specifics of those activities (who, when, where, length of activity), and the various expenditures associated with those activities or trips.

An additional 1,924 Minnesota residents were interviewed from October 1986 to February 1987, and were asked questions similar to those in the prior year's survey. (See Technical Reports # 87-5a and 87-5b)

#### **1987 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#87-6, 1)**

The 1987 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey conducted during Spring 1987 with 1,215 residents of Minnesota. Four topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** included questions about the most important problems in the state and about the respondent's financial situation.
- 2) **Education** questions were about support for open enrollment and government-provided day care.
- 3) **Environment** questions concerned returnable bottles, garbage burning plants, use of herbicides and insecticides, quality of drinking water, and radon.
- 4) **Disabilities** questions focused on incidence and type of disability.

**LOGAN PARK SURVEY (#87-7, 1)**

The Logan Park Survey was a mail survey of 254 residents of the Logan Park area of northeast Minneapolis. The survey was conducted for the Logan Park Neighborhood Association during Spring 1987.

The survey asked respondents to rate the neighborhood in general and various aspects of it, comment on trends since living there, asked about problems in the neighborhood, the condition of their housing unit, crime victimization while living in the neighborhood, and comparisons of past and present housing.

**CITY OF WHITE BEAR LAKE RESIDENT SURVEY (#87-8, 1)**

The White Bear Lake Resident Survey was a mail survey of 715 residents of the city of White Bear Lake. The survey was conducted during Summer 1987. The survey asked residents to rate their neighborhood and various city services, give opinions on why they thought people liked living in White Bear Lake, and asked about sources and amounts of information on City activities, and support or opposition for more subsidized housing and various city redevelopment proposals.

**RAMSEY COUNTY LANDMARK CENTER SURVEY (#87-9, 2)**

The Landmark Center Survey was a telephone survey of 404 Ramsey County residents conducted during Summer 1987. Respondents were asked: if they had visited the Landmark Center in the last year, and for what reason; if they were familiar with any of the organizations that use the Landmark Center; whether the building's users should pay for space or maintenance in the Center; and who should be able to use the space.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION REHABILITATION SURVEY (#87-10, 1)**

The Workers' Compensation Rehabilitation Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry with 380 recipients of Minnesota Workers' Compensation. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987.

The survey probed respondents about the medical and rehabilitation services received after their job injury, whether respondents worked during or after their rehabilitation, the nature of their job, and experiences with the workers' compensation system.

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION INCOME REPLACEMENT SURVEY (#87-11, 1)**

The Workers' Compensation Income Replacement Survey was a telephone survey conducted for the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry with 565 recipients of Minnesota Workers' Compensation. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987.

The Income Replacement Survey asked respondents about: financial support during their disability from family, employer or government; any loss of benefits, restrictions, or discrimination as a result of the injury; returning to work after the injury; and work history since the injury.

**FEE HUNTING SURVEY (#87-12, 1)**

The Hunting Survey was a telephone survey of 307 hunters who held small game licenses in 1986. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987 for the University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Respondents were asked what small game they had hunted, what they would prefer to hunt, opinions about hunting on private property, hunting in other states, what defines a high quality hunt, difficulty in finding a good place to hunt, interest in receiving other services while hunting, pheasant hunting behavior, willingness to pay for stocked pheasant land, willingness to join a hunter/landowner association, and interest in management and non-hunting activities on the hunting land.

**HENNEPIN COUNTY ROAD SURVEY (87-13, 1)**

The Hennepin County Road Survey was a telephone survey conducted during Fall 1987 with 400 residents in specified census tracts of Hennepin County. The survey probed resident's opinions on rebuilding Townline Road (County Road 67). The survey asked about use of a particular portion of that road, support or opposition to rebuilding the road as a highway or street, and expected use of the rebuilt road.

**CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR WOMEN PROGRAM MATH CLASS EVALUATION (#87-14, 1)**

The Continuing Education for Women Program Survey was a mailed survey of 227 former math students of the CEW Program. The survey was conducted during Summer 1987.

The first part of the survey asked respondents about attendance and usefulness of a math anxiety diagnostic clinic, and whether they took further math classes. The survey also asked about two specific math classes, the reasons for taken them, math anxiety in these classes, use of the tutorial service, and other math classes taken.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENT HOUSING SURVEY (#87-15, 1)**

The Student Housing Survey was a mailed survey of 1,872 students who lived off-campus. The survey was conducted during Winter 1987 for the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. The survey asked about the type of housing unit lived in, the number of rooms, cost, and number of people in the unit, satisfaction with housing, condition of the building, length of time it took to find housing, sources of information used to find housing, and likelihood of moving. If the student had used the University Housing Service, questions were also asked about satisfaction with the Housing Service Office.

#### **VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION HEALTH SCREENING SURVEY (#88-1, 4)**

The Health Screening Survey was a telephone screening survey of 206 healthy adults age 60 and over that was conducted over a six month time period in 1987. Respondents were asked a series of 25 possible health conditions in order to determine eligibility for participation in a study of mental functioning being conducted by the Veteran's Administration.

#### **1987 MINNESOTA FALL SURVEY (#88-2, 4)**

The 1987 Minnesota Fall Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,204 Minnesota residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987. Six topics were included in the survey. A northeastern Minnesota oversample covered topics number one and four for an additional 202 people (#88-4). (Some of the respondents was recontacted in project 88-20.)

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about the most important problems in the state and about the respondent's financial situation.
- 2) **Environment** asked about garbage disposal and recycling.
- 3) **Shopping Habits** asked about whether respondents shop locally or somewhere else.
- 4) **Business** asked about plans for starting a new business.
- 5) **Taxpayer** asked opinions on recent tax changes and tax reductions, what the State should do with tax cheaters and evaders, and responsibility for tax increases.
- 6) **Telephone Service** covered questions on local phone charges, knowledge about telephone rights, who to call for service, and desires for future specified telephone services.

#### **1987 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#88-3, 4)**

The 1987 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,005 Twin Cities metropolitan area residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987. Five topics were included in the survey. A low income oversample of 200 people were asked questions in topics number one and five (#88-8,1).

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about the most important problems in the Twin Cities area and the definition of quality of life.
- 2) **Environment** included questions on what would be done with leaves and grass clippings if they could not be picked up by the garbage hauler, and what things could be done to reduce the amount of garbage put out for collection. If respondents lived in Ramsey or Washington counties, they were also asked about whether they had heard about their county's plans to build a trash processing plant in the area.
- 3) **Education** included questions about plans to attend college classes in the metropolitan area, subject area and time of day for those classes, familiarity with Metropolitan State University and the Metropolitan Council, and knowledge of the issues addressed by the Council.
- 4) **Aids** asked about responsibility for AIDS education, transmission of the AIDS virus, whether laws should be passed regarding people known to be carrying the virus, and whether respondents had been tested for the AIDS virus.
- 5) **Police** dealt with the police departments' treatment of complaints against officers.



**1987 REGION THREE SUPPLEMENT (#88-4, 4)**

See 1987 Minnesota Fall Survey (88-2) above.

**SUMMIT-UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY SURVEY (#88-5, 1)**

The Summit-University Community Survey was a telephone survey conducted by volunteers and assisted by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. The survey was conducted Spring through Fall of 1987 for a coalition of community organizations in the City of St. Paul. A total of 682 people were interviewed.

The first set of questions were general questions about individual neighborhoods lived in and included length of time lived in the neighborhood, perceptions of play space and safety of the neighborhood. Later questions asked specifically about the encompassing Summit-University community, and asked for opinions about the community, facilities used in the community, knowledge and use of services provided in the community, unmet service needs, child care usage, support for a community service/business directory, preferred business development, entertainment use, absentee landlords, housing condition, abandoned buildings, neighborhood safety groups, police response, crime victimization, criminal activity in the area, snow removal, traffic volume, handicapped transportation services, and city bus service.

**OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FORMER FACULTY SURVEY (#88-6, 1)**

The Former Faculty Survey was a telephone survey of 50 former University of Minnesota faculty members. The survey was conducted during Winter 1988 for the University's Office of Equal Opportunity.

The survey asked former faculty members their reasons for leaving the University, expectations at the time they left, satisfaction with their experience at the University, satisfaction with experiences and interactions in their departments, and feelings about possible unfair treatment.

**SURVEY ON THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE PESTICIDES AND EMPTY PESTICIDE CONTAINERS (#88-7, 1)**

The Waste Pesticide Survey was a mailed survey of 2,007 dealers (N=408), farmers (N=535), and other users (N=1,064) of pesticides who were licensed to use or sell pesticides in the State of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Fall 1987 for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The questions on the survey included the type of containers the pesticides were purchased in, adequacy of disposal instructions on the label, waste pesticides as an environmental issue, information on disposal of waste pesticides, responsibility for the cost of disposing of waste pesticides, estimates of the quantity and type of waste pesticides on hand, how long waste pesticides have been on hand, container problems, and disposal of empty pesticide containers.

**1987 LOW INCOME SUPPLEMENT (#88-8, 4)**

See 1987 Twin Cities Area Survey (88-3) above.

#### **MODEL COMMUNITIES HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM (#88-9, 1)**

The Minnesota Center for Survey Research provided consulting services for the Model Communities Household Hazardous Waste Program at the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to do a program evaluation of a year long household hazardous waste education program in two Minnesota communities. Pre-collection and post-collection telephone interviews were conducted by volunteers in St. Cloud and Willmar. In addition, on-site questionnaires were collected at household hazardous waste collection projects.

Pre-collection surveys interviewed 990 people, mostly in St. Cloud (892). The pre-collection telephone interview in St. Cloud included questions on the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, examples of household hazardous waste, and disposal of household hazardous wastes. The Willmar pre-collection survey asked about these issues and also included questions on knowledge about household hazardous waste, familiarity with and perceived effectiveness of a household hazardous waste task force, and how disposal of household hazardous waste should be paid for.

The collection day questionnaire asked 612 people about the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, how respondents found out about the collection, future household hazardous waste services, and the amount residents were willing to pay for continuing the program.

Post-collection surveys interviewed 498 people, mostly in St. Cloud (400). The St. Cloud post-collection survey asked questions about the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, knowledge and disposal of household hazardous waste, examples of household hazardous waste, anticipated future collection participation, and willingness to pay for an annual household hazardous waste collection program. The Willmar post-collection program included questions on the importance of household hazardous waste as an issue, knowledge and disposal of household hazardous waste, examples of household hazardous waste, familiarity with and perceived effectiveness of a household hazardous waste task force.

#### **AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION TAX SURVEY (#88-10, 3)**

The Tax Survey was a telephone survey of 1,202 Minnesota adults conducted during Winter 1988 for the American Bar Foundation.

The survey consisted of four sections. **Government and Finances** asked about the strength of agreement or disagreement with statements about taxes and government ideology. **Federal Income Tax Reporting** asked about the type of tax form filed, the amount of time it took to prepare for filing, time spent on ways to reduce taxes, and tax information sources. **Tax Compliance** asked about types of tax deductions, exemptions and credits that could be claimed, sources of income, the likelihood of leaving income off a tax return or overstating deductions or expenses, and the possible consequences of leaving off income or overstating deductions. **Contact with the IRS** asked about contact with the IRS about tax returns, the impressions of that contact, and knowledge and impressions of others' contact with the IRS.

#### **FOREIGN OPINION SURVEY (#88-12, 3)**

The Foreign Opinion Survey was a telephone survey of 405 Twin Cities residents. The survey was conducted during Spring 1988 for a faculty member in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The goal of the survey was to assess media impact on public perceptions of similarities and differences between seven countries. Questions in the first part of the survey included perceptions on how similar the quality of life, trust, economic ties, and beliefs and values are between the United States, Poland, Japan, Mexico, France, India, and Egypt. The second part of the survey focused on media use, areas of interest covered by the media, and opinions on how much the media influences opinions of the seven countries mentioned above.

#### **POLITICAL PARTICIPATION SURVEY (#88-13, 3)**

The Political Participation Survey was a telephone survey of 403 Twin Cities residents conducted during Winter 1988 for a graduate student in the Department of Political Science. Questions included the amount of involvement in political activities, political participation of self and others, political leanings, what a "good citizen" should do in an ideal vs. real world, self-perceptions of control over one's own life, work habits, and impact on the political process.

#### **ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY PATRON SURVEY (#88-14, 1)**

The Library Survey was a self-administered survey that was completed by 1,036 patrons aged 13 or over entering St. Paul libraries. It was conducted during Spring 1988 for a professor in the Department of Management Sciences. Respondents answered questions about the importance of current library materials and services, about materials and services that might be provided in the future, and about the importance of the missions of the public library.

#### **SURVEY OF THE MILLE LACS BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS (#88-15, 1)**

The Mille Lacs Survey was conducted during Spring 1988 by the Mille Lacs Band, with assistance from the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. Most of the 138 surveys were conducted face-to-face, with a small portion conducted as telephone interviews.

The survey covered questions on use of the tribal court, laws and law enforcement on the reservation, jobs and services on the reservation, reservation activities, consumer habits, housing, use of government service programs, mobility, educational aspirations, use and rating of the Nay-Ah-Shing school, voting behavior, household composition, employment status of the head of household, interest in starting a business, employment status of others in the household, and barriers to employment.

#### **SURVEY OF REGISTERED BOAT OWNERS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA (#88-16, 1)**

The Boat Owners Survey was a mailed survey of 2,490 registered boat owners in the State of Minnesota. It was conducted in Spring 1988 for three University of Minnesota departments: Recreation, Park and Leisure Studies; Landscape Architecture; and Forest Resources.

Questions in the survey included boating practices, other water activities, boating safety, problems on Minnesota lakes and rivers, possible management practices to improve boating safety, number and type of boats owned, boat use, services and facilities which would improve boating enjoyment, boating on Lake Superior, and boating on the Mississippi River.

#### **POLITICAL PATRIOTISM SURVEY (#88-17, 1)**

The Political Patriotism Survey was a telephone survey of 402 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The survey was conducted during Spring 1988 for a professor in the Department of Political Science. The survey asked about participation in political activities, projected voting behavior in the 1988 presidential and senatorial elections, opinions on the Iran-Contra affair, opinions on political dogmas, measures of patriotism and opinions on foreign relations and domestic affairs. A small set of questions at the end of the survey addressed the topic of child abuse for a colleague in the Department of Psychology. (A follow-up study was conducted in the fall, see Technical Report # 88-24.)

#### **MINNESOTA BANKERS SURVEY (#88-18, 1)**

The Bankers Survey was a telephone survey of officers of 56 banks outside of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. The survey was conducted during Summer 1988 for the Spring Hill Regional Issues Forum. The survey asked questions about the bank itself, the importance and number of small business start-up loans, factors affecting small business start-up loans, cooperation with other programs in meeting funding needs of small business start-ups, restrictions limiting small business start-ups, knowledge and use of various technical assistance programs, referrals to other programs and banks, loan officer training for small business loans, areas of technical assistance needed by potential borrowers, goals for future bank growth, technical questions about the number, percentage and amounts of non-agricultural and non-consumer small business start-up loans, government guaranteed small business program use, and loan selling.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PUBLIC OPINION POLL (88-19, 1)**

The University of Minnesota Public Opinion Poll was conducted as a telephone survey in Summer 1988 with 820 residents of Minnesota for the Vice President for External Relations. The Poll asked questions about: state government support for higher education in Minnesota; agreement and disagreement on whether the University of Minnesota should follow various proposed policy initiatives; the likelihood of getting a high quality education at various colleges in Minnesota; general impressions of the University; how informed the respondent felt about the University; rating the University on a variety of features; and knowledge and opinions about Commitment to Focus and the recent administrative and financial problems at the University.

#### **NEW BUSINESS SURVEY (88-20, 1)**

The New Business Survey was a panel design telephone survey conducted during Fall 1988 for the University's Natural Resource Research Institute. The survey was a panel design, recontacting 122 respondents from the 1987 Minnesota Fall Survey (#88-2) who had indicated an interest in starting a business, and 50 who had not indicated any prior interest in starting a new business.

Questions on the New Business Survey included: reconfirming interest in starting a new business; discussing plans, commitment and history for that business if it had not yet been started; asking about the type, location, financial assistance, obstacles, financial investment and size of the business if it had already been started; and reasons for changing their minds about starting a business if they had not started it.

#### **MSPAN HIGH SCHOOL COHORT FOLLOW-UP STUDY (#88-21, 1)**

The MSPAN Cohort Study was conducted as a telephone survey during Fall 1988 for the Higher Education Coordinating Board. A total of 1,210 former high school students who had completed the Post High-School Planning Program within the previous three years were interviewed. There were two discrete groups: a random sample of students (N=706) and a sample of students in the top 10% of their high school class (N=504).

Questions in the study included what colleges were applied to, what college was attended, reasons for not attending the college of choice, tuition level and financial aid at the college of attendance, reasons for not attending college, and opinions about financial aid policies and programs.

#### **ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT OF GENDER ISSUES AFFECTING FACULTY WORK PERFORMANCE IN THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (#88-22, 1)**

The School of Public Health Survey was a mailed survey of 68 faculty members in the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Fall 1988.

Questions on the survey include opinions on the breadth of gender-related issues in the School of Public Health and the University as a whole; the factors accounting for the low number of women in the upper ranks of the faculty; comparisons between salary, role models, resource allocation, the amount of respect and career opportunities between men and women faculty; and knowledge of sexual harassment of female faculty.

#### **MINNESOTA SENIOR NEEDS AND RESOURCES STUDY (#88-23, 3)**

The Senior Needs and Resources Study was a telephone survey of 542 Minnesota residents aged 60 years and older. The study was conducted during Summer 1988 for the Wilder Foundation Research Center. MCSR collected 500 interviews out of a total of 1500.

Questions on the Senior Needs and Resources Study included: senior activities; transportation availability and destinations; care for disabled persons; help and communication provided to children; social support systems; individual and community volunteer activities; time spent volunteering; health status and activity level; health insurance; hospitalizations; physical limitations; functional limitations on activities such as shopping, preparing meals, housework, and personal care; concerns about health, family, personal matters, or international matters; emotions; life events; housing size, situation, and payments; migration; snowbirds; employment status and retirement; income sources; and adequacy of income.

#### **POLITICAL PATRIOTISM FOLLOW-UP STUDY (#88-24, 1)**

The Political Patriotism Follow-Up Study was a panel design telephone survey of 281 Twin Cities area residents who had already participated in the Political Patriotism Survey (#88-17) in Spring 1988. The Patriotism Follow-up Study was conducted during Fall 1988 for the same professor in the Department of Political Science.

Questions on the Political Patriotism Follow-Up Survey included: voting behavior in the 1988 presidential election; agreement or disagreement with statements about political ideology, symbolism, and political groups; opinions on the stance each presidential candidate was perceived to take on issues of defense spending, social welfare programs, criminal justice, saying the pledge of allegiance in school, and the definition of "liberal"; and perceptions of the personal characteristics of the two presidential candidates.

#### **1988 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#89-1, 4)**

The 1988 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,209 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1988. Six topic areas were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem in Minnesota.
- 2) **Environment** questions concerned how communities should deal with trash and garbage.
- 3) **Transportation** asked about satisfaction with Minnesota's roads and road construction.
- 4) **Attractions** inquired into what attractions bring people to the Twin Cities area and how people heard about attractions.
- 5) **Aging** questions asked about the amount of experience with and confidence in nursing homes.
- 6) **Education** asked for ratings on the quality, variety, cost and availability of Minnesota's public education system, and level of agreement with specific aspects of the quality and importance of public and private post-secondary education in Minnesota.

#### **1988 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#89-2, 1)**

The 1988 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 1,006 Twin Cities area residents conducted during Fall 1988. Four topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** questions concerned rating the Twin Cities as a place to live and the most important problems in the Twin Cities.
- 2) **Shopping** questions were about the frequency of shopping downtown and why people do not shop downtown.
- 3) **Government** questions asked about a variety of government projects and responsibilities, and whether more money should be spent on identified problems.
- 4) **Aging** questions concerned the amount of time spent helping elderly people.

#### **ST. CLOUD/EAU CLAIRE WORKSITE SURVEY (N.C.I. EVALUATION) (#89-3, 3)**

The St. Cloud/Eau Claire Worksite Survey was a telephone survey of 414 businesses in St. Cloud, Minnesota and Eau Claire, Wisconsin. The survey was conducted in Fall 1988 for the Minnesota Department of Health.

Questions on the survey focused on health promotion activities provided by businesses to their employees during the previous year. Respondents were first asked about whether their business had provided any activities related to stopping smoking, high blood pressure, exercise and fitness, weight control, nutrition education, back care, and health risk assessments. If the business had offered any program, respondents were asked a set of questions dealing with the type of information or activity provided, the cost coverage, the attendance, and special events which may have been offered related to that health promotion activity.

#### **MINNESOTA WATER QUALITY SURVEY (#89-4, 1)**

The Water Quality Survey was a telephone survey of 404 Minnesota residents. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

Questions included the seriousness, sources, and possible solutions to ground water pollution, favorability of actions to reduce industrial and commercial waste, and willingness to pay for water quality solutions.

#### **MINNESOTA FAMILY ECONOMIC WELL-BEING STUDY (#89-5, 3)**

The Minnesota Family Economic Well-Being Study was a mailed survey conducted during Spring 1988 for a faculty member in the Department of Family Social Science. The study was conducted with households in two Minnesota counties. Each household received two surveys -- one for the financial manager in the household, and one for another adult.

Questions for the financial manager (N=460) included how respondents handle money and time, types of credit and insurance, chronic health problems, how any income loss or unexpected expenses were handled, how satisfied the respondent was with various parts of his/her life, the frequency of money problems, time usage, employment situation, personal income amounts, sources and satisfaction, financial situation, locus of control over his/her life, economic health of the community in the last five years, marital relationship, marital satisfaction, social networks, social and financial resources, approaches to financial problems, and adjustments to financial problems.

Questions for the other adult (N=251) included how respondents handle money and time, how satisfied the respondent was with various parts of his/her life, the frequency of money problems, time usage, employment situation, personal income amounts, sources and satisfaction, financial situation, locus of control over his/her life, economic health of the community in the last five years, marital relationship, marital satisfaction, social networks, social and financial resources, and adjustments to financial problems.

#### **SURVEY OF RECYCLING IN HENNEPIN COUNTY (#89-6, 1)**

The Hennepin County Recycling Survey was a mailed survey of 1,096 Hennepin County residents. The survey was conducted during Fall 1988 for faculty in the Department of Psychology. Questions on the survey included: the place, frequency, and types of items recycled; reasons for recycling and for not recycling; political activity; attitudes about recycling; perceived characteristics of recyclers and non-recyclers; self perceptions of conformity; likelihood of recycling in the near future; familiarity with recycling services; and knowledge about recycling.

#### **CHILDHOOD PRACTITIONER SURVEY (#89-7, 1)**

The Childhood Practitioner Survey was a mailed survey of 631 childcare workers. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the Minnesota Association for the Education of Young Children and the Child Care Workers Alliance.

Questions on the survey included descriptions of the childcare program worked in (age, income, number of children cared for), health, facilities available to staff members, duties other than direct childcare, major problems of the program, childcare training and history, personal problems in the position, job benefits, pay and status equity in the position, satisfaction with the childcare profession, and future plans.

**SURVEY OF BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAMS IN NON-METROPOLITAN MINNESOTA (#89-8, 1)**

The Survey of Battered Women's Programs was a mailed survey of 29 non-metropolitan Minnesota programs that serve battered women. The survey was conducted in Winter 1989 for a faculty member in the School of Social Work.

Questions on the survey included the geographic area served by the program, the numbers of people served in various categories, how clients found out about the program, amount of time spent doing various activities, description of the organization, sources of income, size and description of the staff, and philosophy of the program.

**B.O.S.S. PROJECT EVALUATION (#89-9, 1)**

The B.O.S.S. Evaluation was a telephone survey using CATI to contact 35 people who had been clients of the B.O.S.S. (Self Sufficiency) Demonstration Project in St. Paul, Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for a faculty member in the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Questions included in the B.O.S.S. Survey were expectations and experiences with the program, importance and satisfaction with each of five services provided by the program, suggestions for changes in the program, the impact of being in the program, and the least disruptive way the program could be phased out.

**MINNESOTA DNR PUBLIC OPINION POLL (#89-10, 1)**

The DNR Poll was a telephone survey of 2,403 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1988. The sample was stratified by the six DNR administrative regions. Questions on the survey included: the importance and availability of specified recreation facilities for household recreation; the most important environmental issue in Minnesota; whether and how much of a problem other environmental threats are; and agreement with statements about the state's responsibilities to provide and maintain recreation areas. In addition, people in each of the six regions were asked a set of questions specific to the region's unique environmental and recreation issues.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA SEXUAL HARASSMENT SURVEY (#89-11, 1)**

The Sexual Harassment Survey was a mailed survey of undergraduate students (N=1,554), graduate students (N=523), academic employees (N=789), and civil service staff (N=1,145) which included all five campuses of the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Winter 1989 for the University's Sexual Harassment Board.

Respondents answered questions about any sexual harassment they had been involved in, the details of the worst incident of harassment, awareness of policy and procedures dealing with sexual harassment, and perceptions of what behaviors constitute sexual harassment.



**SURVEY ABOUT HUMANE SOCIETY ISSUES (#89-12, 1)**

The Humane Society Survey was a mailed survey of 327 households in Ramsey County and in portions of Dakota and Washington Counties, Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the Humane Society of Ramsey County.

Questions on the survey included knowledge about the Society, impressions of the Humane Society, perceptions of the most important services the Humane Society should offer, willingness to financially support the Humane Society, the effect of financial support if the Humane Society were to become active in various animal rights causes, enforcement of animal sterilization requirements, feasibility of pre-adoption counseling, cost increases for adoption, and preferred organizational name.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA POLICE SURVEY (#89-13, 1)**

The Police Survey was a telephone survey of 406 students at the University of Minnesota. It was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University Police Department.

Questions on the survey included knowledge and contact with the University Police, victim status, awareness and importance of services provided by the University Police, strengths and weaknesses of the University Police, and general impressions of the University of Minnesota Police Department.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STAFF OPINION SURVEY (#89-14, 3)**

The University of Minnesota Staff Opinion Survey was a mailed survey of 3,392 civil service staff members which included all five campuses of the University of Minnesota. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University Personnel Department.

Questions on the survey included importance and satisfaction with a number of external and personal aspects of the job; preferences and fairness in how general salary increases to staff members are distributed; satisfaction and preferred changes in benefits; satisfaction with hiring, job classification and other services provided by the University's Personnel Department; anticipated attendance at various training programs offered by the Personnel Department; satisfaction with communication levels and the working environment; effectiveness of staffing and management practices; satisfaction with supervision and job evaluation; suggestions for improving communication, efficiency, and staff satisfaction; and satisfaction with physical working conditions.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BICYCLING SURVEY (#89-15, 1)**

The University of Minnesota Bicycling Survey was a survey of 531 students, faculty and civil service staff members at the Twin Cities campus. These people were first contacted and identified in a telephone screening survey. The survey was conducted during Spring 1989 for the University's Department of Physical Planning.

The telephone screening asked whether the respondent was a student, staff member or part of the academic personnel on campus; and whether s/he regularly used a bicycle to commute to campus in the last year.

The mail survey asked questions about bicycle use during each academic quarter, riding conditions that cause one to not ride to campus, the time and distance it takes to ride to campus, commuting between campuses, bike parking, safety precautions used, bicycle accidents and conditions under which they occurred, and the most important bicycling issues.

**PCA ON-SITE COLLECTION: INVENTORY OF WASTE PESTICIDES AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE PESTICIDES (#89-16, 1)**

Data collection for the PCA On-Site Collection was conducted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (PCA) in the Springs of 1988 and 1989. The Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) assisted the project with survey design, editing and coding the survey and the inventory sheets, and preparing a computer file ready for analysis. A total of 244 farmers and commercial users attended the collection program to dispose of their waste pesticides.

This study consisted of setting up collection sites in six southern Minnesota counties. Farmers and some commercial users from these counties used the collection sites to dispose of their waste pesticides. PCA agents took inventory of the waste pesticides brought into the collection sites. While the farmers were at the collection sites, they completed a survey about their attitudes on the collection effort.

**MINNEAPOLIS PARK AND RECREATION BOARD CRITICAL NEEDS SURVEY (#89-17, 1)**

The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board Critical Needs Survey was conducted as a mail survey in the Spring of 1989. Roughly half of 868 completed surveys came from a city-wide sample, the other half more equally divided among four park service areas.

Questions concerned the best and worst things about Minneapolis parks, the use and perceptions of park facilities and programs, the importance of Minneapolis parks, and sources of information about Minneapolis parks and park programs.

**COMPAS NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURAL ARTS FUND PROGRAM: A NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY (#89-18, 1)**

This COMPAS Needs Assessment Survey was conducted to identify barriers that Native American artists in Minnesota face in creating and disseminating their art. Data collection for the COMPAS Needs Assessment Survey was conducted by Minnesota's largest community arts organization, COMPAS. Data was collected during the Spring of 1989 by two survey methods, survey administration and mail, and resulted in 159 completed questionnaires. MCSR assisted on all other aspects of the project, including preparation of a brief report of substantive findings.

Respondents answered questions about: their art, the time and money they spend on it, income and experience with funding sources, and what services and resources they would appreciate in a new Native American Cultural Arts Program.

**OLMSTED HOUSING SURVEY (#89-19, 1)**

The Olmsted Housing Survey was a telephone survey of 1,008 households conducted during the summer of 1989. The sample was stratified by geographic area, income level, and tenure. The survey was conducted for faculty in the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs who work for Olmsted County. Actual telephone work was conducted by local volunteers trained by MCSR.

Respondents answered questions about their current housing, housing maintenance, housing satisfaction, and cost of housing. Renters were asked about their prospects of becoming homeowners. Low income individuals were asked about the burden of housing costs.

#### **BORDER WATERS BUSINESS SURVEY (#89-20, 3)**

This Border Waters Business Survey for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources was conducted as a telephone survey of 142 businesses located on the border waters between Northeastern Minnesota and Southwestern Ontario. Data collection was conducted from August 25 through September 7, 1989.

Businesses managers or owners answered questions about the type and size of their operations, the proportion of their business attributable to hunting/fishing trade and to users of the adjacent US/Canadian wilderness areas, and the geographic distribution of their customers.

#### **SOLVENT WASTE SURVEY (#89-21, 1)**

This Solvent Waste Survey was conducted as a mail survey of 603 businesses listed as generators of solvent waste by the state Pollution Control Agency, the project client. Data was collected during August and September, 1989.

Respondents answered questions about their familiarity with waste minimization; how much various practices would help reduce the amount of solvent waste being produced; importance of reasons for reducing solvent wastes; the amounts, uses, and disposal methods of the solvent waste generated by the business; the costs associated with solvent waste generation; and reasons the business would not be interested in reducing solvent wastes.

#### **BUSINESS OWNERSHIP SURVEY (#90-1, 1)**

This Business Ownership Survey for the Minnesota Department of Administration was a mail survey of 8,611 small businesses in Minnesota. The survey was conducted in the Fall of 1989.

Respondents answered questions about the gender and race of the business owner, whether the business owner was handicapped, and the firm's gross revenues for the last full year.

#### **FEMALE AND MINORITY BUSINESS OWNER SURVEY (#90-2, 1)**

The Female and Minority Business Owner Survey was a mail survey of 687 businesses conducted for the state Department of Administration in the Fall of 1989. The sample was created from lists provided by the Small Business Administration, the Women's Economic Development Association, and the state's own contract bidder list.

The goal of this survey was two-fold: 1) to better understand the problems that business owners face in operating their business, and 2) to identify whether discrimination is occurring toward female and minority business owners.

#### **AIDS SURVEY OF GAY AND BISEXUAL MEN (#90-3, 3)**

The AIDS Survey of Gay and Bisexual Men was a telephone survey conducted for Communication Technologies of San Francisco, California, and the Minnesota Department of Health. Gay and bisexual men were contacted by random digit dialing in selected census tracts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, then asking screening questions. Fifty-one men were interviewed in a pilot study, 404 in the full study; both were conducted in the Fall of 1989 and early winter 1990.

#### 1989 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#90-4, 1)

The 1989 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus survey of 804 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1988. Eleven topics were included in the survey:

- 1) Quality of Life asked respondents to identify the most important problem in Minnesota.
- 2) Attractions asked about museums, especially the Science Museum of Minnesota.
- 3) Public Education inquired about appropriate teacher salaries and about school consolidation.
- 4) Business and Nonprofits asked about plant closing regulations, tax status and participation in nonprofit groups.
- 5) Transportation questions were about problems with highway construction.
- 6) Drunk Driving questions were about funding sources to reduce this problem.
- 7) Gambling questions were about individual participation and problems.
- 8) Recreation questions concerned bicycling.
- 9) Food Products questions were about purchasing Minnesota Grown products.
- 10) Food Inspection question were confidence in food safety.
- 11) Higher Education questions focused on participation in and prospects for taking extension classes.

#### 1989 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#90-5, 1)

The 1989 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus survey of 800 Twin Cities area residents conducted during Fall 1989. Four topics were included in the survey:

- 1) Quality of Life questions concerned rating the Twin Cities as a place to live and most important problems facing the Twin Cities.
- 2) Environment questions were about landfills and recycling.
- 3) Education questions were about higher education courses people planned to take.
- 4) Elderly questions concerned current and prospective care-giving needs.

#### OLMSTED COUNTY AGRICULTURAL TRAUMA STUDY (#90-6, 3)

The Olmsted County Agricultural Trauma Study was a telephone survey of 985 farm households conducted for the Minnesota Department of Health and the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota. This project consisted of four different phases: (1) the Rice County Agricultural Trauma Pilot Study; (2) the Olmsted County Index Farm Study; (3) the Olmsted County Other Household Study; and (4) the Case Control Feasibility Study. It began in Summer 1988 and ran through Fall 1989.

The primary objective of this study was to determine, for a census of Olmsted County farms, the incidence of farm injuries, including the proportion of farms with injuries, the incidence of injuries by age and gender, injury associated with specific farming activities, and different kinds of farm enterprises.

**COMMON BATTERIES: COMMERCIAL USE AND DISPOSAL PRACTICES (#90-7, 1)**

This survey about the commercial use and disposal practices of common batteries for the Recycling Office of Hennepin County was conducted as a telephone survey of 83 businesses engaged in enterprises known as heavy users of batteries. It was conducted in Winter 1990.

This survey had two goals: 1) to get an idea of how many and what kind of batteries are used by businesses in Hennepin County and 2) how these batteries are currently being disposed of. Respondents answered questions about their business or organization's use and disposal of seven kinds of batteries.

**MINNESOTA FARMERS' SURVEY (#90-8, 1)**

The Minnesota Farmers' Survey was conducted as mail survey in the Winter of 1990 and was completed by 1,016 farmers. Three sub-samples of farmers were included in the study: a random statewide sample; an oversample of farmers in nine specified counties; and an oversample of "sustainable" farmers. This project was conducted for the Land Stewardship Project and is part of a larger five-state study being funded by the Northwest Area Foundation.

Selected farm owners or operators answered questions about attitudes toward farming techniques and agricultural issues, sources of information on farming issues, farming practices, the impact of farming on the family, labor market and community impact issues, and economic factors related to farming.

**SURVEY OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECTS OF MINNESOTA SPORTFISHING (#90-9, 3)**

This survey of angling activity in Minnesota was conducted for a faculty member in the University's Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics as part of a study for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. The data collection included a four-phase iterative telephone survey and three discrete mail surveys to Minnesota resident anglers, non-resident anglers, and ice anglers.

For this study, a total of 3,300 surveys were completed. Of these, 1,257 were telephone interviews conducted in the Spring and Fall of 1989. A total of 1,843 mail surveys were completed from September 1989 through March 1990. The sample was drawn from 1988 licenses.

The goal of this study was to integrate knowledge of sport fishing economics into Minnesota's fish management program. Two objectives of the survey were: 1) to assess the economic impact of recreational fishing in Minnesota, and 2) to place a value on Minnesota's fishery resources, assessed via willingness-to-pay measures. Respondents were asked questions about the frequency and location of fishing activity, the type of fish sought and caught, and the amount of money spent. More detailed questions were asked about trips more than 30 minutes from home.

#### **MARRIAGE IN MINNESOTA SURVEY (#90-10, 3)**

The Marriage in Minnesota Survey was a mail survey of Twin Cities married couples. Out of 1000 surveys originally sent out to metropolitan residents, a total of 303 married couples returned completed surveys and 51 married people sent back a single completed survey. The survey was conducted in the Winter and Spring of 1990 for a professor in the School of Nursing and a graduate student in the Department of Psychology. A follow-up survey designed to assess changes in attitude was sent to respondents two months after their initial response; 495 individuals responded.

Respondents answered questions about many aspects of their relationship such as amount of time spent together, spouse's influence on the respondent, the respondent's influence on their spouse, their present marriage compared to their own best realistic alternative, their present marriage compared to their own expectations, their own feelings and behavior (a depression scale), how their marriage is now, and various background questions.

#### **UNDERGRADUATE SURVEY (#90-11, 3)**

The Undergraduate Survey was conducted as a mail survey of 2,620 students at the University of Minnesota. This project was sponsored by the Provost's Office at the University of Minnesota.

The goal of this survey research was to better understand the relationship between attending school and working at a paid job. A random sample of undergraduate students answered questions about school and work. Topics included: the number of hours spent in a variety of activities, type of paid work, salary, length of employment, job satisfaction, reasons for working, effect of paid work on school, compatibility of roles as a student and a worker, personal finances, parental attitudes and their ability to help with school expenses and demographic data.

#### **BOSS PROJECT EVALUATION 1990 (#90-12, 1)**

The BOSS Project Evaluation '90 was a mail survey sent to 130 participants in the BOSS (Better Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency) program. It was conducted for a faculty member in the Humphrey Institute for Public Affairs under contract with the City of St. Paul's Housing Information Office. This project was a follow-up to a project conducted by MCSR during Winter 1989 (#89-9).

Questions included in the BOSS Survey focused on expectations of and experiences with the program, importance and satisfaction with each of five services provided by the program, suggestions for changes in the program, and overall impact of the program in the respondent's life. The questions asked participants to compare the attitudes they had at the time they completed the program to the attitudes they have now.

#### **PINE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT RESIDENT SURVEY (#90-13, 1)**

The Pine City School District Resident Survey was mailed to 384 households in the school district. The survey was conducted in the spring of 1990 for the administration of the Pine City school district. This was a follow-up on an earlier study (#87-4).

The survey asked respondents to comment on the strengths and weaknesses of the school district, subjects and programs to be emphasized at elementary and secondary levels, quality of the schools, parents' involvement, and selected demographic information.

#### **THE KOOCHICHING COUNTY AND RED LAKE COUNTY SURVEYS (#90-14, 1)**

The Koochiching County and Red Lake County Surveys consisted of two separate mail surveys in Koochiching County (n=406) and Red Lake County (n=365) who were/are in the process of deciding whether or not to accept a proposal of building a hazardous waste facility in their respective counties. The survey was conducted in the Spring and Summer of 1990 for a graduate student in the Department of Political Science and was sponsored by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA).

The major issue was the siting of a statewide hazardous waste facility; Koochiching had considered and rejected the idea, while Red Lake was still deliberating. Respondents in both counties answered comparable questions about the extent of their support or opposition to the hazardous waste facility, their agreement with several factual statements about hazardous waste and the economic repercussions of having a facility in their county, how active they were in the controversy in the form of civic participation, and how much they trusted the people making the decisions.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PUBLIC OPINION POLL (#90-15, 1)**

The University of Minnesota Public Opinion Poll was a 5-part telephone survey consisting of an external sample of Minnesota residents (n=807) and an internal sample of University of Minnesota full-time students (n=202), faculty (n=200), civil service (n=206), and professional/academic staff (n=213). The survey was conducted in Spring 1990 for the Office of External Relations.

Respondents answered questions about the University of Minnesota's purpose and mission, performance and accomplishments, accountability and responsiveness, and value and payback.

#### **PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY SURVEY (#90-16, 3)**

The Philadelphia Public Library Patron Survey was conducted as an exit survey of 7,595 patrons of the Philadelphia Public Library in May 1990. MCSR performed two tasks for this project: 1) editing and coding of the questionnaires, and 2) preparation of a computer file ready for analysis.

The goals of this project were threefold: 1) to determine what the patrons actually used the library for, 2) to have patrons evaluate the library and its services, and 3) to provide an opportunity for patrons to make recommendations for improving the library.

#### **CHARITABLE GIVING SURVEY (#90-17, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 305 Minnesota adults conducted for Professor Ailee Moon, then in the University of Minnesota's School of Social Work, in Summer 1990.

The goals of this survey were to find out the determinants of individual giving and how individual giving is related to attitudes about government and the poor.

**IOWA BUSINESS SURVEY (#90-18, 1)**

This was a mail survey of 109 businesses conducted for the University's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs in the Fall of 1990. The study focused on a six-county area centered on Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The goal of this survey research was to better understand the problems facing trade centers at the lower end of the urban hierarchy. Respondents answered questions about the nature of their business, their location and ownership, the current market demand for their product or service, recent changes made in their business, and new developments which might effect future prospects for the business.

**VOLUNTEER DRIVER STUDY (#90-19, 1)**

These were mail surveys for the Minnesota Department of Transportation in the Summer and Fall of 1990. Two mail surveys were conducted: one of 470 program managers and one of 1,017 drivers.

The goal of the Program Manager survey was to assess the attitudes, perceptions and experiences of individuals who manage volunteer driver programs throughout the state. The goal of the Volunteer Driver survey was to assess the attitudes, perceptions and behaviors of people who volunteer as drivers for these programs. Of particular interest for both surveys were the issues of insurance and liability for volunteer driver programs and their participants. The surveys will serve as a source of information for planning and decision-making for the Department of Transportation and other agencies dealing with volunteer driver programs.

**HIV SERVICES PLANNING PROJECT (#90-20, 3)**

These surveys collected data from 169 HIV-infected people and 37 caregivers interviewed face-to-face at six Twin Cities locations during the Fall of 1990. This work was undertaken for the Minnesota Department of Health.

In general, client respondents were asked questions about the impact of their HIV-positive status. Most questions related to their use of health care services, but some questions were about the difficulties they encountered in dealing with their disease and with society. Caregivers were asked about their relationship with the client, the needs of the client, and the nature of care given.

**WASTE REDUCTION SURVEY (#90-21, 1)**

This mail survey, conducted for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in the Fall of 1990, collected data from 359 business using solvents. It was a follow-up to a similar survey conducted in Fall 1989 (#89-21).

The goal of this Waste Reduction Survey was to evaluate the effectiveness of the MPCA's technical assistance pilot project. Specific objectives were: (1) to measure changes in generator awareness of waste reduction options, and (2) to provide documentation of any reduction in the amount of solvent waste generated by the identified businesses.



## **NORTHWEST AREA FOUNDATION SURVEYS (#90-22, 3)**

This project included five different mail surveys and was conducted during the Summer of 1990. Information was to be used as part of an evaluation of the Northwest Area Foundation, which was directed by Michael Patton of the University's Minnesota Extension Service.

The five discrete samples were: (1) a random sample of readers of the newsletter "Northwest Report" (N=349); (2) recipients of grants from the Foundation (N=321); (3) influential leaders from around the country who had knowledge about the Foundation (N=157); (4) colleagues of the Foundation (N=54); and (5) grant applicants whose grant proposals were not funded (N=35). In general, respondents answered questions about their perceptions of the Northwest Area Foundation, its goals, the staff, and the newsletter "Northwest Report."

## **1990 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (#91-1, 1)**

The 1990 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus survey of 822 Minnesota residents conducted during Fall 1990. The ten topics in the survey were quality of life, public education, transportation, minimum wage, honesty/ethics, social responsibility, organ donation, taxes, the state Children's Health Plan, and child care. 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem in the state.

- 2) **Public Education** included questions about salary levels for beginning and experienced teachers, whether people would be willing to pay higher taxes to maintain the present public education system or to improve public education, and support/opposition for more explicit sex education in the public schools, keeping in mind the AIDS epidemic. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Education Association.
- 3) **Transportation** questions concerned satisfaction with the condition of Minnesota's roads, the appearance of roadsides, snow and ice removal, the information people receive about winter road conditions, and whether more, less, or about the same amount of work should be done along Minnesota highways when it comes to litter pick-up, roadside mowing, planting of trees and shrubs, and control of weeds. They were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 4) **Minimum Wage** asked opinions about the current minimum wage level and whether the law should be changed so that the minimum wage is required to go up as inflation increases. The questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training.
- 5) **Honesty/Ethics** questions asked for ratings on the honesty and ethical standards of people in different fields, ranging from labor leaders to elected officials to clergy. They were funded by the Minnesota Center for Corporate Responsibility.
- 6) **Social Responsibility** asked for level of agreement with statements about whose problem it is if others are in trouble and need help and if some minority groups do get unfair treatment.
- 7) **Organ Donation** focused on whether people have signed up to be organ and tissue donors and whether they have ever discussed their personal wishes about organ and tissue donation with family and friends. These questions were funded by Lifesource.
- 8) **Taxes** included questions about which one tax people in Minnesota would choose to increase, what the tax rates should be for different kinds of property, and extension of the state's sales tax in various situations. They were funded by the Minnesota Department of Revenue.

- 9) **Children's Health Plan** questions concerned awareness of the Plan, source of information, and level of agreement with statements about the availability of health insurance for children. They were funded by Janet Berkseth, a faculty member in the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota.
- 10) **Child Care** questions were included in the demographics section of the survey and focused on the kind of arrangements parents make for children under six while the parents are working or in school. These questions were funded by Resources for Child Caring.

#### **1990 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (#91-2, 1)**

The 1990 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus survey of 805 Twin Cities area residents conducted during the Fall of 1990. The seven topics in the survey were quality of life, government performance, housing, transportation, recreation, environment, and child care.\*

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, the most important problems in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, and people's perceptions of their current standard of living compared to one year ago and five years ago. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 2) **Government Performance** included a series of questions about whether people think the government is doing a good job, just an adequate job, or a poor job at performing specified tasks. They were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 3) **Housing** questions concerned the length of residence in current housing, the location of previous housing, and reasons for the most recent move. They were funded by the the Metropolitan Council.
- 4) **Transportation** questions asked about listening to traffic radio KBEM, opinions on whether ramp meters reduce or increase congestion on the freeway, use of ramp meters when driving to and from work, and the location and total wait at each of these ramp meters. They were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

Additional questions on transportation concerned awareness of Sobercab and willingness to use it in the future.

The final questions on transportation focused on the use of public transportation, such as the bus and Metro Mobility, by all members of the household, and willingness of residents with a disabled person in the household to use MTC buses equipped with lifts. These questions were funded by the Regional Transit Board.

- 5) **Recreation** questions were about visits to Como Park in St. Paul, particularly visits to the Como Zoo and Conservatory. They were funded by St. Paul Parks and Recreation.

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\* An oversample of 101 adults in Ramsey county were contacted, bringing the total number of people contacted in the county to 261. People in the oversample were asked only the first two quality of life questions as well as the child care questions. Results for the 261 people are published separately in Report #91-8.

- 6) **Environment** asked about current recycling activities, willingness to engage in additional recycling efforts, the effect of packaging and product labeling on shopping behavior, what is now done with leaves and grass clippings since they can no longer be picked up by the garbage hauler, level of concern about a possible energy crisis and shortages of gasoline, and specific things that people have done or have considered doing because of their concern. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 7) **Child Care** questions were included in the demographics section of the survey and focused on the kind of arrangements parents make for children under six while the parents are working or in school. These questions were funded by Resources for Child Caring.

#### **LEGAL SERVICES FUNDRAISING SURVEY (#91-3, 3)**

This was a mail survey of 219 legal service programs across the country conducted for Fundraisers of Legal Services in the Fall of 1990.

The goal of the survey was to assess the issues and problems confronting legal services programs as they attempt to raise funds. The survey contained questions about the scope and services of the program, sources of funding, perceptions of success and difficulty with various aspects of fundraising, staffing, and responsibility for fundraising.

#### **MINNESOTA TEACHER SURVEY (#91-4, 3)**

This was a mail survey of 1209 K-12 teachers in Minnesota conducted for the Minnesota Humanities Commission in the Fall of 1990.

The survey contained questions about existing opportunities for recognition and renewal, factors related to remaining in the profession, attitudes toward a proposed teachers' center aimed at promoting recognition and renewal, and demographic characteristics.

#### **SURVEY OF BATTERERS' PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES (#91-5, 3)**

This was a mail survey of 142 programs across the country dealing with batterers' in domestic violence. It was conducted for Professor Oliver Williams, School of Social Work at the University of Minnesota, in the Fall of 1990.

The goal of this survey was to discover if batterers' programs in the United States are providing services specifically designed for minority communities, the types of outreach they are providing to minority communities, and the types of training they are providing to their counselors about minority issues. A secondary goal was to create a systematic, nation-wide base of information about batterers' programs.

#### **THE JOURNAL OF ANIMAL SCIENCE SURVEY (#91-6, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 50 members of the American Society of Animal Science (ASAS) who had published in another journal. It was conducted for ASAS in January 1991.

The goals of this survey were to determine why ASAS members chose to publish in other journals and to assess their opinions and attitudes about the *Journal of Animal Science*.

**MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER PATRON SURVEY (#91-7, 3)**

This was a self-administered survey of 4,138 library users in the late Fall of 1990. It was conducted for George D'Elia, a professor in the University's Department of Information and Decision Sciences and a consultant to the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center. The goal of the survey was to determine why and how patrons use the libraries in the MPLIC system. Specifically, four objectives were defined: 1) to identify the reasons patrons visit the library, 2) to identify what patrons did during their library visit, 3) to assess patron opinions about library services, facilities and characteristics, 4) to describe patrons demographically, and in the downtown Central library, to describe what departments in the library patrons used.

**1990 RAMSEY COUNTY SUPPLEMENT (#91-8, 1)**

See 1990 Twin Cities Area Survey (#91-2).

**THE 1990 COMMUNITY CLINIC CONSORTIUM SURVEY (#91-9, 1)**

This was a self-administered survey completed by 2,164 individuals using community clinics in the Twin Cities. The survey itself was conducted by Linda Hart, a consultant to the Community Clinic Consortium, in the Fall of 1990. MCSR was responsible for editing/coding the questionnaires and preparing a computer file for analysis.

There were three main goals of this survey: (1) to determine how well the needs of the patients are being met by the clinic; (2) to see what other medical facilities would be used if the Consortium were not available; and (3) to determine insurance coverage and financial need.

**TWIN CITIES TREE TRUST: SUMMER YOUTH WORK PROGRAM SURVEY (#91-10, 1)**

This project was a mail survey of 293 youth who had worked for the Twin Cities Tree Trust (TCTT) during the summer of 1988 and of 313 parent/guardians. It was conducted in Winter of 1991 for TCTT.

The goal of this survey research was to evaluate the Twin Cities Tree Trust's Summer Youth Work Program in two ways: (1) to assess the youth worker's perception, and their parent or guardian's perception, of the value of the program; and (2) to obtain an overall evaluation of the program to identify any problems that need to be corrected.

**THE PROFESSIONAL FOOD PACKAGERS SURVEY (#91-11, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 302 businesses in a ten-state area who were involved in food packaging. It was conducted for the University's Department of Food Science and Nutrition in March 1991.

This survey had two goals: (1) to determine the attitudes of professional food packagers about degradable plastics; and (2) to see if environmental considerations are becoming more important in decision-making about food packaging.

#### **SAINT PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOL SURVEY (#91-12, 1)**

This was a telephone survey of 403 individuals about the St. Paul Public Schools: school administrators, teachers, other staff, parents of children in the system, and 207 other people living in St. Paul. It was conducted in April 1991 for the school district.

Respondents answered questions about what priority specific tasks should have for the new Superintendent of the Saint Paul Public Schools. Questions about school curriculum and services, budget and school buildings, community and staff relations, and desegregation issues were asked.

#### **INTERNATIONAL/GLOBAL EDUCATION SURVEYS (#91-13, 3)**

These were two mail surveys of education administrators in Minnesota: 362 K-12 administrators and 53 administrators from higher education. The surveys were conducted during the Winter and Spring of 1991 for the Blandin Foundation.

In general, respondents answered questions about the importance of international/global education in Minnesota, the amount of support different groups have toward international/global education, opinions about issues regarding international/global education, the degree of support for Global Resource Centers, the prevalence of world languages in school programs, and demographic information.

#### **SURVEY ABOUT ENDOWMENT STATUS REPORTS (#91-14, 1)**

This was a mail survey of 53 department heads at the University of Minnesota. It was conducted in Spring 1991 for the University Office of Asset Management.

The goals of this survey were to find out how departments using the University's "Endowment Status Report" would like to have information in their unit's investments reported and to get suggestions on how the reports should be formatted.

#### **AIDS: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS AMONG BLACK MINNESOTANS (#91-15, 3)**

AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors Among Black Minnesotans was a study conducted for the Minnesota Department of Health and John M. Taborn Chair of the Afro-American & African Studies Department at the University of Minnesota. Interviews were conducted with 605 residents of St. Paul and Minneapolis during the 1990-91 academic year. A telephone survey targeted the suburban Black population (N=205) and a field survey, using face-to-face interviewing, was conducted with the inner city Black population (N=400).

The goals of this project were: (1) to ascertain AIDS/HIV awareness and knowledge levels of the Minnesota African American community; (2) to determine the extent to which current AIDS/HIV risk reduction programs have impacted the African American community; and (3) to ascertain the extent of AIDS high risk behaviors among African Americans in areas of intravenous drug use, unprotected sexual activity, blood transfusions, and AIDS/HIV testing.

#### **FIFTH PRECINCT RESIDENT SURVEY (#91-16, 1)**

The Fifth Precinct Resident Survey was a telephone survey of 412 households located in the Minneapolis Police Department's Fifth Precinct during June and July 1991. Actual interviewing of residents was conducted by both volunteers that were recruited by the MPD (trained by MCSR) and by experienced interviewers.

The goal of the survey was to determine the overall satisfaction of Fifth Precinct residents with the Police Department's performance. Respondents answered questions about the MPD's performance, what they consider to be problems in their neighborhood, satisfaction with their last personal contact with the MPD, and Civilian Review Board questions.

#### **ST. ANTHONY FALLS HERITAGE TRAIL VISITOR RESEARCH (#91-17, 4)**

This research was conducted as a series of 6 focus groups and 192 intercept interview surveys for the St. Anthony Falls Heritage Board in the Spring of 1991. Focus group participants were Twin Cities residents. The intercept surveys were conducted at the Minnesota Zoo, the Sculpture Garden, Fort Snelling, and the Nicollet Mall.

The goal of this research was to collect information which will be useful in designing a new trail and interpretive center in the St. Anthony Falls Heritage area. People were asked what they knew about the Falls and what they sought in visiting such sites.

#### **A SURVEY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA (#91-18, 1)**

The Surveys of Environmental Education in Minnesota were conducted as three mail surveys in the Spring of 1991 for the Minnesota State Legislative Commission on Minnesota Resources. Surveys were completed and returned by 1,424 Minnesota residents, 1,214 Minnesota teachers, and 556 school administrators.

The goals of this project were to identify specific environmental education programming and facility needs, as well as to gauge the demand for environmental instruction in an informal setting.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES PATRON SURVEY (#91-19, 1)**

This was an intercept survey of 4,420 users of the University of Minnesota Libraries, conducted for that organization in the Spring of 1991.

The survey instrument was designed by the University of Minnesota Libraries in conjunction with George D'Elia, Associate Professor in the Department of Information and Decision Sciences at the University of Minnesota. It contained questions about the patron's purpose for visiting the library, the intended services and materials used, opinions about the services and facilities available at the library, and demographic questions.

**THE METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ARTS COUNCIL SURVEY (#91-20, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 217 arts organizations conducted for the Metropolitan Regional Arts Council (MRAC) in June 1991. Interviewing was conducted by a subcontractor with MCSR having the final responsibility for the quality and overall management.

Two of the main goals of this survey were to determine the demographics of MRAC's constituents, and to assess the overall satisfaction they have with the organization. Respondents answered questions about the importance of services that MRAC provides, their satisfaction with the grant application process, services that they would like to see MRAC provide, and demographic items.

**MINNESOTA COUNCIL ON FOUNDATIONS STUDY (#91-21, 3)**

This project consisted of 770 mail surveys conducted for the Minnesota Council on Foundations (MCF) in Spring 1991. Staff and trustees of MCF member organizations and a systematic random sample of readers of *Giving Forum*, and MCF publication, were surveyed. 343 Member and 427 Reader surveys were returned completed and usable.

The goal of the Member survey was to assess contact with MCF, attitudes and perceptions about existing and potential MCF programs and services, and opinions about *Giving Forum*. The goal of the Reader survey was to assess use of and reactions to *Giving Forum* content.

**UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA STUDENT EXPERIENCES SURVEY (#91-22, 3)**

This was a mail survey of 1,868 undergraduate students at the University of Minnesota conducted in Spring 1991. It was sponsored by the Provost's Office as part of the President's Initiative for Excellence in Undergraduate Programs implemented with the goal of improving its undergraduate programs.

Students were asked to answer questions that pertained to their Twin Cities campus experiences during the 1990-1991 fall, winter, and spring quarters. Questions covered a variety of topic areas including participation in extra-curricular activities, course registration procedures, faculty advising, campus services, incidents of sexism and racism, opinions on quality of teaching assistants, as well as overall satisfaction with their educational experience at the University of Minnesota.

**CONSTITUENT INVENTORY: A SURVEY OF MINNESOTA RESIDENTS ON ATTITUDES TOWARD FISH AND WILDLIFE (#91-23, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 1,436 randomly selected households throughout the state. The survey was conducted for the Division of Fish and Wildlife within The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

The purpose of this survey was to obtain opinions related to participation in fishing, hunting and other wildlife activities in the state of Minnesota in order to improve DNR programs in these areas. Respondents were asked to give their opinions on issues concerning recreational hunting and fishing practices, hunting for sustenance, DNR effectiveness and other issues pertaining to fish and wildlife programs.

**LAWN CARE: A SURVEY OF METROPOLITAN AND LAKE AREA HOMEOWNERS (91-24, 3)**

The Lawn Care surveys, commissioned by the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota, were telephone surveys conducted in the Summer of 1991. The goal of the Lawn Care Surveys was to assist the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics in assessing homeowners' lawn care practices. A total of 410 interviews were completed for the metropolitan survey; 243 interviews were completed for the lake area survey.

**GLENDALE COMMUNITY SURVEY (91-25, 1)**

The Glendale Community Survey was conducted as a mail survey of all Glendale residents during the Summer of 1991, and was completed by 109 residents. The survey included questions about housing, safety, community information, job development, public and social services, and the Glendale Residents Action Council.

**MINNEAPOLIS COMMUNITY SURVEY (91-26, 1)**

The Minneapolis Community Survey was conducted as a mail survey of residents in the downtown Minneapolis, Loring Park, and Stevens Square neighborhoods. It was conducted in the Summer/Fall of 1991 for the Central Community Council. The survey included questions about neighborhoods, transportation, shopping, crime and safety, recreation, housing, downtown development, and citizen participation.

Questionnaires were completed and returned by 243 Minneapolis community residents. Of these, 131 were from Loring Park residents, 60 were from Stevens Square residents, and 52 were from downtown Minneapolis residents.

**TRANSFER STUDENT SURVEY: A SURVEY OF MINNESOTA COLLEGE STUDENT TRANSFER EXPERIENCES (91-27, 3)**

This was a telephone survey of 788 transfer students that was conducted in the Fall of 1991 for the Minnesota Community Colleges System.

Questions were asked about the experience of transferring from a two-year Minnesota community college to a four-year academic institution. Specific questions queried respondents about the kind and type of transferring information received, sources of help, and problems encountered in the transfer experience. Respondents were also asked factual questions regarding the credit transfer process from the community college as well as to the university.

**THE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SURVEYS (91-28, 3)**

The Community Affairs Department Surveys were conducted as mail surveys in the Fall of 1991. Questions to be included were specified by a consultant who was conducting an external evaluation of a Twin Cities area company's Community Affairs Department. Respondents answered questions about their perceptions of the Community Affairs Department: its services to the community, the staff, and the grant application process in general.

These mail surveys were sent to two discrete samples: (1) recipients of grants from the Department and (2) grant applicants whose grant proposals were not funded. A total of 104 grant recipients and 16 grant applicants completed surveys.



#### **BRYANT NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENT SURVEY (91-29, 1)**

This mail survey was conducted for the Bryant neighborhood in the Fall of 1991 and was funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. It was completed by 227 neighborhood residents. The survey included questions regarding overall living conditions, safety, youth issues, city services, and general concerns about the neighborhood.

#### **1991 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (92-1, 1)**

The 1991 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 825 Minnesota residents conducted during the Fall of 1991. Eleven topics were included in the survey. \*

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem in the state.
- 2) **Public Education** included questions about salary levels for beginning and experienced teachers, willingness to pay higher taxes to maintain the present public education system or to improve public education, and the need to reorganize/consolidate school districts. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Education Association.
- 3) **Organizational Awareness** questions concerned knowledge of what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does and evaluating how it does at protecting the environment. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 4) **Transportation** questions concerned satisfaction with the time it takes people to travel to the places they want to go and the degree of support or opposition to a series of things that can be done to improve air quality in the Twin Cities area. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 5) **Attractions** included a question about museums. It was funded by the Science Museum of Minnesota.
- 6) **Crime** included a question about willingness to participate in victim offender mediation programs.  
  
Additional questions concerned preferred sentencing for a specific crime scenario, and whether additional money should be spent on more prisons or spent on education, job training, and community programs. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice.
- 7) **Business** questions asked about plans for starting a new business, past inventions, and attitudes toward the idea of people starting a business. These questions were funded by the Center for Economic Development at the University of Minnesota Duluth.
- 8) **Energy** questions concerned the health or environmental effects from electric and magnetic fields, or EMF. These questions were funded by Northern States Power Company.
- 9) **Children** questions focused on the consequences of poor early child development for society in general and for the children themselves, as well as awareness of Success by Six. These questions were funded by United Way of Minneapolis Area.

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\*An oversample of 324 adults in Region Three of Minnesota were interviewed. People in the oversample were asked only the first two quality of life questions, the business questions, and the demographic items. Results for the 324 individuals who were interviewed for the oversample are published separately in Report # 92-2.

- 10) **Elderly** included a question on the need for a hotline about programs and services for older adults. This question was funded by the Metropolitan Council.

An additional question asked about the respondent's ability to care for an elderly family member if they became injured.

- 11) **Gambling** questions were about types of gambling during the past year, the amount of money spent, and whether the state should allow gambling only under certain conditions. These questions were funded by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota.

#### **REGION THREE SUPPLEMENT (92-2, 3)**

See 1991 Minnesota State Survey (#92-1).

#### **MISSISSIPPI RIVER BOATING SURVEY (92-3, 3)**

The Mississippi River Boating Survey was conducted during the Summer of 1991 as enumeration of boats and face-to-face interviews with boaters. It was conducted for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. The goal of the survey was to obtain information on the number of boats entering and leaving the river at specific access points and to obtain both trip-specific information and opinions from boaters.

The study area included 135 miles of the Mississippi River between Minneapolis and Winona, Minnesota, as well as 25 miles of the St. Croix River and 7 miles of the Minnesota River. The sampling design involved stratification by pool, type of access, and type of day. Tally sheets recording boats entering and leaving the river were completed for 253 full half-day locations. Questionnaires and detailed trip records were completed by 741 boaters leaving the river.

#### **MINNESOTA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SURVEY (92-4, 3)**

This mail survey was conducted for Dr. Robert Kvavik and the Association of Minnesota Counties, and was funded by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota. During the Fall of 1991, 358 individuals completed surveys. They answered questions about their experiences as County Commissioner and their opinions about county government and the Association for Minnesota Counties.

#### **THE JUDICIAL EVALUATION AND RETENTION SURVEY (92-5, 3)**

The Judicial Evaluation and Retention Survey was conducted as a mail survey by the Hennepin County Bar Association in consultation with the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. Data collection occurred during late 1991. A total of 3,821 Hennepin County attorneys returned surveys. On average, lawyers who completed the survey rated 13 judges. Each judge was rated by an average of 534 lawyers.

The survey form listed all current members of the Fourth District Bench. Performance evaluation categories included legal ability, communication skills, administrative ability and case management, settlement ability, trial and hearing conduct skills, fairness and lack of bias, punctuality, time management and/or work effort, judicial demeanor and temperament, and retention. Confidentiality procedures were extremely rigorous on this project.

**CAREER DEVELOPMENT SURVEY (92-6, 3)**

This mail survey of 511 Civil Services employees in selected departments at the University of Minnesota was conducted in late 1991 for the University's Personnel Department. The respondents answered questions about their career development concerns and the types of career development services they would like the University to provide.

**CHILDREN AND SEXUALITY: THE OBSERVATIONS AND OPINIONS OF FAMILY DAYCARE PROVIDERS (92-7, 3)**

This mail survey of 564 licensed family daycare providers was conducted in Winter 1992 and funded by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota. This study was initiated by and conducted for Michael Kauper and Marion Turner, licensed family daycare providers, Prof. Albert Yonas from the Institute of Child Development, and Dr. Susan Phipps-Yonas, a licensed clinical psychologist. The respondents answered questions about their observations and opinions regarding early childhood sexuality.

**COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY FINANCIAL SYSTEM PROJECT: A SURVEY OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (92-8, 3)**

This telephone survey of 24 professionals who worked on the University of Minnesota's Financial Management System Project was conducted for one of the service-providing companies in Winter 1992. Questions sought respondents' perceptions of the quality of service provided by the vendors, the innovativeness of vendor solutions, the vendors' comprehension of the University and University objectives, vendor knowledge of the software package, and the ability of the vendor to perform as a long-range business partner of the University.

**CULTURAL DIVERSITY (92-9, 3)**

This mail survey of 47 organizations known to the concerned about diversity in the workplace was conducted for a management consulting firm in Spring 1992. Respondents answered questions about diversity inservice training, organizational 'climate', and policies regarding cultural diversity, as well as approaches and techniques used to overcome barriers to diversity.

**CONSUMER ATTITUDES ABOUT SOY FOODS AND INGREDIENTS (92-10, 3)**

This mail survey of 933 Minnesota households was conducted in Spring 1992 in cooperation with the the University's Department of Food Science and Nutrition for the Minnesota Soybean Research and Promotion Council. The survey included questions about shopping habits, product knowledge, and awareness of the health benefits of soy foods and soy ingredients.

**THE WHITTIER NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL SURVEY (92-11, 1)**

This telephone survey of 205 neighborhood parents was conducted in Winter 1992 for the Whittier Alliance and the Minneapolis Public Schools. It was funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program.

The goals of this survey were to gather information about parents' knowledge and opinions regarding the programs and schools their children attend, to determine how many parents in Whittier filled out choice cards in order to select their children's program and school, and to find out whether having a neighborhood school in Whittier would be beneficial to their family.

#### **CAREER DEVELOPMENT FOLLOW-UP SURVEY (92-12, 3)**

This mail survey of 448 Civil Services employees in selected departments at the University of Minnesota was conducted in late Spring 1992 for the University's Personnel Department. Respondents answered questions about their participation in the Career Development Project and their career development concerns. This survey was a follow-up to one conducted in late Winter 1991 (#91-6).

#### **DISABILITY ACCOMMODATIONS SURVEY (92-13, 1)**

This mail survey of 13,019 employees at the University of Minnesota was conducted in Spring 1992 for the University's Office of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action. Respondents answered questions about their current employment classification status, any disabling condition they might have, and accommodations received at their University work site.

#### **A SURVEY ABOUT USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (92-14, 1)**

The Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Survey was conducted as a mail survey in early Summer 1992 for the Geographic Information Systems Management Organization (GISMO). The work was funded by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota. Questionnaires were completed by 416 members and affiliates of GISMO. Respondents answered questions about the type of geographic information system used by their organization, how the system was used, and other technical questions regarding ownership and utilization.

#### **UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA APPLICANT SURVEY (92-15, 3)**

This telephone survey was conducted for the Admissions Office at the University of Minnesota. A total of 387 interviews were completed in Summer 1992 with high-ability students who had applied to the College of Liberal Arts and the Institute of Technology.

The goal of the survey was to determine why high-ability students chose to either attend or not attend the University of Minnesota. Respondents answered questions about academic quality, campus environment, and financial aid at both the University of Minnesota and another school they would like to attend.

#### **HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL RECYCLING SURVEY (92-16, 3)**

This telephone and in-person survey was funded by the Hennepin County Department of Environmental Management. A total of 234 interviews were completed in the Summer of 1992. Only organizations that recycled over 5,000 pounds a month, and who agreed to participate, were included in the study.

Respondents were asked questions about their organization's recycling activities. The survey included questions about the types and average amounts of metal, paper, glass, wood, plastic, and other materials being recycled each month, as well as questions regarding the longevity, growth, and cost of their recycling program.

**ATLANTA-FULTON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY USER SURVEY (92-17, 3)**

This was a self-administered survey of 4,694 library users which was conducted in Spring 1992. It was conducted for George D'Elia, a professor in the University's Department of Information and Decision Sciences and a consultant to the Atlanta-Fulton County Public Library (AFPL).

The library's users answered questions about their reasons for visiting the library, the activities they engaged in during the visit, their opinions about the services and facilities, their reasons for choosing to visit that particular library, and demographic characteristics. The survey was administered by staff and volunteers at AFPL.

**UPDATE READERSHIP SURVEY (92-18, 1)**

This mail survey of 776 University of Minnesota alumni who receive Update was conducted in Summer 1992 for University Relations. Respondents answered questions about readership interests, about the quality of the publication in general, about the articles in the most recent issue of Update, and about recommendations for revisions in style and layout.

**MINNESOTA POLLUTION PREVENTION SURVEY (92-19, 1)**

This mail survey of 485 Minnesota businesses was conducted in Fall 1992 for the Minnesota Office of Waste Management. Questionnaires were mailed to industrial facilities located in Minnesota and known to be involved in pollution prevention activities. Respondents were asked to evaluate the performance of state pollution prevention programs and to answer questions about awareness of program availability, the disposal of toxic chemicals and reductions in the amount of chemicals generated in their facilities, and the impact of regulation.

**SURVEY OF ATTITUDES ABOUT WASTE REDUCTION (92-20, 1)**

This telephone survey of 415 residents of the Twin Cities metropolitan area was conducted in Fall 1992 for the Metropolitan Council. The adult who did most of the purchasing for the household was sought for the interview. Respondents answered questions about their preferences and attitudes toward the amount of packaging material in their purchases. In addition, the interview included questions about product use, criteria used to make purchasing decisions, and recall of the content of television commercials.

After data collection was completed, the Metropolitan Council began airing a television public service announcement with a waste reduction message. A post-test telephone survey is planned for June 1993 to evaluate the effectiveness of the television advertising campaign.

**SOCIETY FOR NUTRITION EDUCATION MEMBERSHIP SURVEY (92-21, 3)**

This telephone survey of 242 members of the Society for Nutrition Education was completed in Fall 1992. Respondents answered questions about their opinions regarding the Partnership Proposal, the level of effort SNE should put into partnerships with various categories of organizations, and the policy implications of adopting the proposal.

#### **ANNUAL ALUMNI EVENT SURVEY (92-22, 1)**

This survey of 490 alumni was conducted in Fall 1992 for the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota. Respondents answered questions about their level of interest in specific types of events, possible keynote speakers, and specific social events. Additional questions focused on the convenience of various scheduling options, interest in attending an annual alumni event, and willingness to pay.

#### **LOWRY HILL NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEYS (92-23, 1)**

Two mail surveys were conducted for the Lowry Hill neighborhood during Summer 1992. Both surveys were funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Surveys were completed by 575 Lowry Hill neighborhood residents and 19 Lowry Hill businesses and institutions. Respondents answered questions about overall living and business conditions, parking, city services, and general concerns about the neighborhood.

#### **BANCROFT NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEYS (92-24, 1)**

Two mail surveys were conducted for the Bancroft neighborhood during Summer 1992 and were funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Surveys were completed by 871 Bancroft residents and 39 Bancroft businesses and organizations. Respondents answered questions about overall living and business conditions, city services, and general concerns about the neighborhood.

#### **PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENT SURVEY (92-25, 1)**

This personal interview survey was conducted in Spring 1992 by the People of Phillips neighborhood organization and funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. All interviewing was conducted by volunteer interviewers who were residents of the Phillips neighborhood. Surveys were completed by 2,236 Phillips residents. Respondents answered questions about overall living conditions, neighborhood services, housing, crime, and general concerns about the neighborhood.

#### **PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS SURVEY (92-26, 1)**

This mail survey was conducted in Spring 1992 by the People of Phillips neighborhood organization and funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Surveys were completed by 81 Phillips neighborhood businesses. Respondents answered questions about their business, the Phillips neighborhood business environment, employment opportunities, and other general concerns about the neighborhood.

#### **PHILLIPS NEIGHBORHOOD SURVEY OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (92-27, 1)**

This mail survey was conducted in Summer 1992 by the People of Phillips neighborhood organization and funded by the Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program. Surveys were completed by 51 non-profit organizations. Respondents answered questions about their programs and services, revenues and budget allocation, health care, youth, neighborhood services, and other general concerns about the neighborhood.

1992 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (93-1, 1)

The 1992 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 805 Minnesota residents conducted during the Fall of 1992. Nine topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem in the state.
- 2) **Public Education** included questions about salary levels for beginning and experienced teachers, willingness to pay higher taxes to maintain the present public education system or to improve public education, the need to reorganize/consolidate school districts, and opinions about changing from local bargaining to regional bargaining within Minnesota for teachers' employment contracts. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Education Association.

An additional question was asked about continuing the Minnesota policy of requiring school to begin after Labor Day. This question was funded by the Minnesota Motel and Campground Association.

- 3) Questions about the University of Minnesota system concerned overall impressions of the University as an educational institution, evaluating how well informed you are about the University, rating the University on several indicators of institutional quality, retrospectively comparing the University's rating with the rating you would have given two years ago, and knowledge of the name of the University's President. These questions were funded by University Relations.
- 4) **Environment** questions focused on identification of the single most important environmental problem facing Minnesota in the next five years, likelihood that you would believe information about a controversial environmental issue based on the source of that information, and level of agreement with a statement about balancing environmental and economic concerns.
- 5) **Transportation** questions concerned satisfaction with the amount of work being done to improve Minnesota's highway system, satisfaction that the state's most important transportation needs are being met, and the amount of money that should be spent on Minnesota's highways and on transit bus service throughout Minnesota. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 6) **Attractions** began with a question about museums that was funded by the Science Museum of Minnesota.

Additional questions focused on visits to gambling casinos, the amount of money spent on casino trips, vacations, restaurants, and other leisure and entertainment activities, and a comparison of the current year's and the previous year's income. These questions were funded by the Tourism Center at the University of Minnesota.

- 7) **Crime** questions concerned the most important criteria for a judge to consider in sentencing someone who had committed a violent crime, and the most important factor for the victim of a violent crime. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice.

An additional question asked about sentencing convicted murderers to life with no chance of parole AND to work in prison industries for money that would go to the families of their victims as an alternative to the death penalty.

- 8) **Community** questions asked about level of attachment to the local community, satisfaction with the community in a number of different areas of life, likelihood of reporting the misbehavior of young people to their parents, and satisfaction with the way the community supports the needs of children and youth. These questions were funded by the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Minnesota.
- 9) Questions about **Survey Participation** were included to determine whether respondents in this survey have previously participated in a poll or research survey, how many times they have participated in the past twelve months, whether their previous participation was a pleasant or unpleasant experience, whether they have ever refused, and how many times they have refused in the past twelve months.

#### **1992 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (93-2, 1)**

The 1992 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 805 Twin Cities area residents conducted during the Fall of 1992. Five topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live and about the most important problems in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 2) Questions about **Children** focused on awareness of Success by Six and on the consequences of poor early child development for society in general. These questions were funded by United Way of Minneapolis Area.
- 3) **Emission Testing** questions asked about whether this testing is a good idea, and agreement with a statement concerning whether an emission testing program to reduce air pollution will be worth the cost and extra effort required to comply. These questions were funded by Systems Control.
- 4) **Transportation** questions concerned awareness and use of Sober Cab, and asked if the respondent had ever driven during the holiday season when they felt they had too much to drink.
- 5) **Community** questions asked about the respondent's satisfaction with the amount of neighborliness in their community and satisfaction with the way their community supports the needs of older people, children and youth, and poor people. An additional series of questions concerned level of agreement with a number of statements about benefits for older people and funding for nursing home and in-home services needed by older people. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

#### **THE 1992 COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SURVEYS (93-3, 3)**

The Community Affairs Department Surveys were conducted as mail surveys in December 1992. Questions to be included were specified by a consultant who was conducting an external evaluation of a Twin Cities area company's Community Affairs Department. Respondents answered questions about their perceptions of the Community Affairs Department: its services to the community, the staff, and the grant application process in general. This was the second year that this evaluation was conducted for this company (See Technical Report 91-28).

These mail surveys were sent to two discrete samples: (1) recipients of grants from the Department and (2) grant applicants whose proposals were not funded. A total of 78 grant recipients and 25 grant applicants completed surveys.



**RECENT GRADUATES SURVEY ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ABOUT VIOLENCE AND ABUSE  
(93-4, 1)**

This survey of recent graduates about their professional education related to violence and abuse was conducted as a mail survey in Fall 1992. It was conducted for the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board with funding provided by the 1992 Omnibus Crime Bill. Questionnaires were sent to individuals in 13 professions: law enforcement, teaching, guidance counseling, school administration, school professional support, child protection, probation/parole, law, medicine, nursing, psychology, social work, and chemical dependency counseling. Usable questionnaires were returned by 1,226 professionals.

Respondents answered questions about: topics related to violence, abuse, and harassment that were included in the courses available as part of their professional education; the adequacy of this professional education; the importance that these topics should have in developing future courses for education in their profession; and what higher education could do to be more helpful in educating people in their profession about issues related to violence, abuse, and harassment.

**MEAT PREFERENCES SURVEY (93-5, 3)**

This mail survey was conducted in Winter 1993 for a faculty member in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota and was funded by the Agricultural Utilization Research Institute and the Minnesota Beef Council. Questionnaires were completed by 515 individuals from the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Respondents answered questions about purchasing and consumption habits, meal preparation, product knowledge, and attitudes about meat products.

**SURVEY ABOUT COMPUTING (93-6, 1)**

This mail survey was conducted between August 1992 and April 1993 for Computing and Information Services at the Twin Cities, Duluth, and Morris campuses of the University of Minnesota. Questionnaires were completed by 414 departments/units at the three University of Minnesota campuses. Respondents answered questions for the department/unit regarding funding for computing, how computers are used, and numbers of specific types of computers and printers.

**1993 NEW BUSINESS SURVEY (93-7, 3)**

A total of 192 telephone interviews were completed in Winter 1993 for the Center for Economic Development at the University of Minnesota-Duluth and an Agricultural Experiment Station project being conducted by the Department of Rural Sociology at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities. These were follow-up interviews with individuals who had participated in either the 1991 Minnesota Fall Survey or the 1988 New Business Survey (see MCSR Technical Report 92-2 and 88-20).

Respondents answered questions about their interest in establishing new businesses, their plans and progress in establishing the new business, the types of resources used and needed, and their local business climate.

#### **BROOKLYN PARK BUSINESS AND RESIDENT SURVEYS (93-8, 3)**

These two mail surveys were conducted between October 1992 and May 1993 for the City of Brooklyn Park, Housing and Redevelopment Authority. The Business Survey was sent to all identified businesses located in a specified study area; the Resident Survey was sent to a random sample of households located in the study area, including renters and homeowners. In both surveys respondents answered questions about overall living and business conditions, city services, crime and personal safety concerns, and gave their opinions concerning city-sponsored improvements to be made in the study area. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 81 businesses and 433 residents living in the study area.

#### **FOOD AND NUTRITION PROFESSIONALS SURVEY: SOY FOODS AND INGREDIENTS (93-9, 3)**

A total of 600 Minnesota food and nutrition professionals completed mail surveys in Spring 1993 for a study which was conducted for the Department of Food Science and Nutrition at the University of Minnesota and funded by the Minnesota Soybean Research and Promotion Council. Questionnaires were sent to selected Minnesota food and nutrition professionals who had memberships in one of the state's professional organizations or were home economists employed by the Minnesota Extension Service. The survey included questions about shopping habits, product knowledge, and awareness of the health benefits of soy foods and ingredients and asked for information about the professional advice and recommendations respondents provided to their clients.

#### **PLYMOUTH PARK AND RECREATION SURVEY (93-10, 1)**

This mail survey was conducted for the City of Plymouth in Spring 1993. Questionnaires were completed by 508 individuals, from an initial random sample of households in Plymouth. The survey included questions about participation in recreation activities and programs, future need for programs and additional facilities, ratings of park and recreation services, and importance of park and recreation services to quality of life. In addition, residents answered questions about use of chemicals to control weeds in Plymouth parks, improvements needed at park and recreation facilities, park safety, and property value enhancement due to parks.

#### **1993 FIFTH PRECINCT RESIDENT SURVEY (93-11, 3)**

This survey was conducted for the Minneapolis Police Department, with additional funding provided by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota. Telephone interviews were completed in Spring 1993 with residents of 401 households located in the Minneapolis Police Department's Fifth Precinct. This study replicated a survey conducted in 1991 (See Technical Report 91-16).

Respondents answered questions about the police department's overall performance, what they considered to be problems in their neighborhood, if they had direct personal contact with the police department in the last two years, the level of satisfaction with that contact, and Civilian Review Board questions.

**RESIDENT PREFERENCE FOR SENIOR-ONLY PUBLIC HOUSING (93-12, 3)**

This mail survey was conducted for the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority in Summer 1993. Questionnaires were sent to residents in all currently occupied units at MPHA highrise apartment buildings, with the exception of one highrise building where residents must meet certain special criteria. Only two mailings were sent, rather than the three mailings typically used at MCSR, because of budget constraints at MPHA. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 2,138 tenants.

Respondents answered questions about their level of interest in living with only seniors versus living in mixed age settings, about what specific buildings they were most interested in living in, and about what social services were most needed in their building.

**STUDY ABROAD RESEARCH PROJECT (93-13, 4)**

This focus group project was conducted in Spring 1993 for the Institute of European Studies/Institute of Asian Studies in Chicago, Illinois. Focus group participants responded to questions about what first interested them in studying abroad, what factors prompted them to choose their program, who helped them in their decision to study abroad and choose a program, problems encountered, and other information or support they would like to have available while making their decision to study abroad.

**LEADERSHIP AND MODEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (93-14, 3)**

This mail survey was conducted for the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota. The goal of the LMD Survey was to gather information about the W. K. Kellogg Foundation's Leadership and Model Development (LMD) Program, which these individuals had participated in for one year as a part of the Community-Based Public Health Initiative. Questionnaires were completed by 83 individuals who had attended two or more national meetings, one year before, for the LMD Program.

The survey included questions about benefits and limitations of the LMD experience, an assessment of the awards process, subsequent relations with other partners in their consortium, and how involvement with the LMD has affected other activities.

#### **THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH USER SURVEY (93-15, 3)**

This survey was designed as an in-library survey of users. A self-administered questionnaire was designed by George D'Elia, Associate Professor in the Information and Decision Sciences Department of the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (CLP). Library users, age 12 years or older, were intercepted as they entered the library and invited to participate in the survey. The survey was conducted in November 1992 and was administered by staff and volunteers at CLP. The survey data base was created and managed by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research. The number of completed questionnaires obtained from the survey was 5,369.

The purpose of this survey was to gather information for use in the development of the Library's long range plan. The survey was designed primarily to obtain evaluations from the users about the importance to their community of each of ten different service missions of the library. In addition, the survey was designed to describe the demographic characteristics of the users of the CLP system and to obtain evaluations of the importance of materials and services currently offered by CLP, the importance of several new materials and services that could be offered by CLP, and the service characteristics of the library in which they were surveyed. Finally, library users were asked for their opinion about how much financial support CLP should receive from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

#### **THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH STAFF SURVEY (93-16, 3)**

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (CLP) staff survey was conducted as a mail survey in Winter 1993. A self-administered questionnaire was designed by George D'Elia, Associate Professor in the Information and Decision Sciences Department of the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with CLP. The survey was sent to all current members of the CLP staff. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 416 of the CLP staff members.

The purpose of the survey was to gather information from the staff of CLP about their assessments of the importance of the current service missions of CLP and their opinions about how important these service missions should be in the future.

#### **THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH COMMUNITY LEADER SURVEY (93-17, 3)**

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (CLP) community leader survey was conducted as a mail survey in Winter 1993. A self-administered questionnaire was designed by George D'Elia, Associate Professor in the Information and Decision Sciences Department of the Carlson School of Management at the University of Minnesota, in collaboration with CLP. The survey was mailed out by CLP. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 153 community leaders.

The purpose of the survey was to gather information from representatives of organizations or agencies operating in the communities served by CLP about the importance of the current service missions of the library to their communities.

#### **FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF ATTITUDES ABOUT WASTE REDUCTION (93-18, 1)**

The Follow-up Survey about Waste Reduction Attitudes was a telephone survey of 421 metropolitan area households. It was conducted in July 1993 for the Metropolitan Council. The objectives of the follow-up survey were to evaluate the effectiveness of the Metropolitan Council's television advertising campaign about waste reduction, and to assess respondent ability to recall the main message of television public service announcements about waste reduction.

Respondents answered questions about their preferences and attitudes toward the amount of packaging material in their purchases. In addition, the interview included questions about product use, criteria used to make purchasing decisions, and recall of the content of television commercials. Finally, this survey sought information about respondents' recall of various types of advertising for the state-sponsored SMART program -- Saving Money and Reducing Trash. The adult who did most of the purchasing for the household was sought for the interview. The survey results were compared to the baseline information on awareness of the need for waste reduction that had been collected in the initial survey, conducted in September 1992 (Technical Report 92-20).

#### **THE 1993 COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SURVEYS (93-19, 1)**

The 1993 Community Affairs Department Surveys were conducted as mail surveys in Winter 1993. Questions to be included were specified by a consultant who was conducting an external evaluation of a Twin Cities area company's Community Affairs Department. Respondents answered questions about their perceptions of the Community Affairs Department: its services to the community, the staff, and the grant application process in general. This was the third year that this evaluation was conducted for this company (See Technical Reports 91-28 and 93-3).

These mail surveys were sent to two discrete samples: (1) recipients of grants from the Community Affairs Department and (2) applicants whose grant proposals were not funded. A total of 119 grant recipients and 33 grant applicants completed surveys.

#### **1993 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (94-1, 1)**

The 1993 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 808 Minnesota residents conducted during the Fall of 1993. Nine topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem in the state.
- 2) Following a very specific definition of volunteer work, questions about **Volunteerism** asked people to report the time they spend each week on volunteer activities, the primary reason they volunteer, and the type of setting in which they volunteer. In addition, those individuals who have not volunteered their time reported whether they have been asked to volunteer in the past six months, and the primary reason they do not volunteer. These questions were funded by the Office on Volunteer Services, Minnesota Department of Administration.
- 3) Questions about **Nonprofits** included level of agreement with the Minnesota law that allows nonprofit organizations to be free from paying sales or property taxes, donation of money or work to a nonprofit organization other than a church, and the type of participation in nonprofit organizations. These questions were funded by the Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at the University of Minnesota, on behalf of the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits.

- 4) Questions about the **University of Minnesota** system concerned overall impressions of the University as an educational institution, level of agreement with a series of statements about the University, and the importance for the University system to use its resources to help solve problems facing the state. These questions were funded by University Relations.
- 5) **Transportation** questions concerned satisfaction with the condition of Minnesota's roads, the appearance of roadsides along major highway routes, and snow and ice removal along major highway routes. Additional questions asked whether more, less, or about the same amount of work should be done along Minnesota highways in several areas: roadside mowing, planting of trees and shrubs, and control of weeds. Finally, respondents were asked for their level of satisfaction with the information they receive about winter road conditions, and the best way for them to learn about highway construction projects. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 6) **Attractions** was a single question about museums that was funded by the Science Museum of Minnesota.
- 7) **Taxes** included questions about which of Minnesota's taxes is hardest for people to understand, which is most unfair, and which the respondent would choose to increase if a tax increase were necessary. In addition, respondents were asked for their opinions about state laws which give special tax breaks or other incentives to businesses that will move to Minnesota or expand their present operations in Minnesota, and about whether businesses and homeowners are paying the right amount in local property taxes.

Respondents were also asked to estimate the proportion of people in Minnesota who should have filed a tax return last year but did not file one, left income off their tax return, or overstated their deductions last year. The final questions asked if taxpayers in different income categories were paying the right amount in Minnesota state and local taxes, and asked the respondent about his/her income category. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Revenue.

- 8) Questions about **Teenage Problems** asked the respondent to think about life when they were a teenager, between 13 and 18 years old. Specific questions concerned whether the respondent felt other people cared about them during their teenage years, whether they had problems because of drinking or drug use during their teenage years, their teenage experiences with depression, and whether they discussed their problems with others during their teenage years. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Citizens Council on Crime and Justice.
- 9) Questions about **Survey Participation** were included to determine whether respondents in this survey had previously participated in a poll or research survey or had refused to participate, how many times they had participated (or refused) in the past twelve months, and whether their previous participation was a pleasant or unpleasant experience.

1993 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (94-2, 1)

The 1993 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 804 Twin Cities area residents conducted during the Fall of 1993. Eight topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live, the most important problems in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the type of crime that most concerns people, and their feelings about the cause of the crime problem. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 2) Questions about **Government** services asked whether government is doing a good job, just an adequate job, or a poor job of dealing with nine specified problems facing the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 3) Questions about **Children** focused on awareness of Success by Six and on the consequences of poor early child development for society in general. These questions were funded by United Way of Minneapolis Area.
- 4) **Environment** questions asked about whether people have ever noticed "a number within three arrows in a triangle shape" on the bottom of many plastic containers, whether they know what this symbol means, and how they usually determine if a plastic container is recyclable. These questions were partially funded by the Association of Recycling Managers.
- 5) Questions about **Libraries** concerned the importance of and support for a late evening telephone reference service that would answer reference questions from 9 p.m. to midnight seven days a week. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Library Service Agency.
- 6) After answering routine questions about **Employment**, individuals who were working full-time or part-time were asked a series of questions about their usual mode of transportation to work one year ago and today, and the importance of workplace location or commute time in any household relocation decision made during the past year. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council, Transportation Division.

In addition, respondents were asked how many days each week they work at home or at a satellite location instead of commuting to their normal workplace, whether they would like to work at home instead of commuting, and whether their employer would allow it. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

- 7) Questions about **Nature Centers** asked about awareness of any nature center in the Twin Cities metropolitan area and whether the respondent had ever heard of or visited the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center in Bloomington.
- 8) Questions about **Health** asked whether the respondent thought any tobacco advertising was directed toward youth and about awareness of any efforts to reduce the amount of this advertising. These questions were funded by the Hennepin County Department of Community Health.

#### **MINNESOTA POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANNING SURVEY (94-3, 1)**

The Minnesota Pollution Prevention Planning Survey was a mail survey of industrial facilities located in Minnesota and known to be involved in pollution prevention activities. It was conducted in Winter 1994 for the Minnesota Office of Waste Management.

Respondents were asked to evaluate the performance of pollution prevention planning and implementation activities at their facility. They answered questions about rate of return, management involvement with and support for pollution prevention planning, and criteria used to evaluate pollution prevention options. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 366 of the facilities.

#### **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS SURVEY (94-4, 5)**

The Employee Relations Survey was a telephone survey of 640 randomly selected University of Minnesota employees who were classified as supervisors or professionals. The project was conducted for the University's Human Resources Department. Respondents answered questions about job satisfaction, employee involvement, work unit management, supervisors, working conditions, recognition and compensation, training and development, career advancement, and the University of Minnesota as an employer.

#### **THE 1993-1994 JUDICIAL EVALUATION AND RETENTION SURVEY (94-5, 5)**

The 1993-1994 Judicial Evaluation and Retention Survey was a mail survey conducted by the Hennepin County Bar Association in Fall 1993. This was the second biennial Judicial Evaluation and Retention Survey (see Technical Report # 92-5). The survey was mailed to all members of the Hennepin County Bar Association, and to government lawyers practicing in the county. A total of 3,902 attorneys returned surveys. On average, lawyers who completed the survey rated 5 judges. Each judge was rated by an average of 673 lawyers.

The survey form listed all current members of the Fourth District Bench who will stand for election in 1994. Performance evaluation categories included fairness and lack of bias, legal expertise in civil and/or criminal cases, case management skills, judicial demeanor, and retention. Confidentiality procedures were extremely rigorous on this project.

#### **FOREST PRODUCTS DIRECTORY SURVEY (94-6, 3)**

The Forest Products Directory Survey was a telephone survey completed by 592 Minnesota-based wood products manufacturers between Fall 1993 and Winter 1994. The goal was to conduct a census, with much of the information to be published in an updated *Minnesota Forest Products Directory*. The project was conducted for the Department of Forest Products at the University of Minnesota.

Respondents answered questions about company location, key principals, number of employees, gross annual sales, product(s) manufactured, species of hardwoods and softwoods used, type and volume of lumber and panel materials used, whether the company owned a planer/moulder or a dry kiln, volume of wood residue produced, and disposition of wood residue.



#### **1994 CLEAN VESSEL ACT SURVEY (94-7, 3)**

The 1994 Clean Vessel Act Survey was a telephone survey conducted in Spring 1994 for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Trails and Waterways Unit and the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Contacts were attempted with all marinas located on 23 specified waterways or lakes in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Only marinas with 10 or more slips were asked to complete the survey; a total of 99 interviews were completed.

The survey included questions about marina characteristics, types of sewage pumpouts, waste reception facilities, and sewage treatment. In addition, respondents answered questions related to barriers to proper sanitary waste disposal and if they were interested in applying for a grant to help pay for improving sanitary waste facilities at their marina.

#### **FARIBAUT COUNTY OPINION SURVEY (94-8, 5)**

The Faribault County Opinion Survey was a telephone survey of 276 randomly selected residents of the county, which was conducted for the Piper Law Firm of St. James, Minnesota in June 1994. Potential respondents were screened to ensure that only residents who were eligible for jury duty completed the survey. Respondents answered questions about their knowledge and opinions concerning the sex abuse charges made against the Johnson family of Winnebago, Minnesota. In addition, residents were asked for their opinions about the guilt or innocence of Eric Johnson, and how difficult it would be to serve as an impartial juror if called as a juror for this case.

#### **SURVEY ABOUT EMISSION FEES (94-9, 1)**

The Survey about Emission Fees was a mail survey completed by 471 Minnesota residents in Spring 1994. The project was funded by the Air Quality Division of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The survey included questions about emission fees paid by companies that cause pollution, evaluation of the importance of possible reasons why the state would charge air emission fees, and possible uses for the money raised from such fees. Additional questions asked how respondents felt about having the state charge fees for additional substances called air toxics, charging fees based on the degree of environmental harm, having lower taxes for companies that do not cause pollutants, and having some of the pollution costs caused by industrial production paid for by the people who purchase the products.

#### **SHOPPING HABITS SURVEY (94-10, 1)**

The Shopping Habits Survey was a telephone survey of 561 Minnesota residents that was conducted for the University of Minnesota's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs in February 1994. The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all of the Minnesota telephone exchanges (excluding the seven-county metropolitan area and Minnesota Level Two cities). A minimum of one hundred households were surveyed within each of five Minnesota regions. Respondents answered questions about where they shop for specific items and how far they travel to do their shopping. These questions were replicated from the 1987 Minnesota State Survey (see Technical Report # 88-2).

#### **THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA 1994 APPLICANT SURVEY (94-11, 5)**

The 1994 Applicant Survey was conducted in Summer 1994 for the University of Minnesota Office of Admissions. A total of 318 telephone interviews were completed. The sample included only students of color who had applied to the University's College of Liberal Arts or Institute of Technology and consisted of two groups: those who had paid their application deposit and those who had not. Within each of these groups the sample was further divided into four categories of ethnicity. The survey included questions about academic quality, campus environment, and financial aid at both the University of Minnesota and another school they would like to attend.

#### **THE COMMUNITY-BASED PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVE 1994 COST-BENEFIT SURVEY (94-12, 3)**

The CBPH 1994 Cost-Benefit Survey was conducted in Summer 1994 with funding from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation's Community-Based Public Health Initiative. Questionnaires were sent to two groups: (1) individual CBPH members, and (2) members who responded on behalf of their organization. The surveys included questions about material, personal, social, and political costs and benefits of CBPH membership, and members' perceptions about specific aspects of CBPH. In addition, organizational respondents were asked to answer questions regarding costs and benefits to their organization due to CBPH participation. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 219 of the individual members and 63 of the organizational representatives.

#### **NORTHERN LIGHTS CURRICULUM SURVEY (94-13, 1)**

The Northern Lights Curriculum Survey was a mail survey completed by 257 Minnesota teachers in Spring 1994. The survey was conducted for the Minnesota Historical Society to help determine what revisions may be needed in the Northern Lights curriculum. Teachers who use this curriculum were asked to complete the survey. It included questions about *The Story of Minnesota's Past* text book and the activity book *Going to the Sources*.

#### **EXOTIC SPECIES AND FRESHWATER BOATING SURVEY (94-14, 1)**

The Exotic Species and Freshwater Boating Survey was conducted in Spring and Summer 1994 for the Minnesota Sea Grant College Program, the Great Lakes Sea Grant Network, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. Sea Grant is a university-based program designed to support greater knowledge and wise use of the Great Lakes and ocean resources.

Questionnaires were mailed to a random sample of registered boaters in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The survey included questions about their 1993 boating habits and about where they boated during that year. Respondents were asked to evaluate any information about exotic species that they received, to identify the sources of that information, and to provide their opinions about what would constitute effective public education programs. In addition, their opinions were sought about the importance of taking precautions to prevent the spread of freshwater exotic species while boating.

Mail surveys were completed and returned by 1,284 registered boat owners. Due to an unexpectedly low response rate from registered boat owners in Ohio, a follow-up telephone survey was conducted with non-respondents from all three states. Follow-up telephone interviews were completed with 279 individuals who had not responded to the mail survey.

**1994 RAMSEY AND HENNEPIN COUNTIES FAMILY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS SURVEYS**  
(94-15, 5)

The 1994 Family Assistance Programs Surveys were completed during Summer 1994 with funding from Ramsey County Human Services and the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. A sample of Family Assistance benefits recipients was randomly selected from Hennepin and Ramsey Counties to participate in the study. Respondents answered questions about theft and loss of EBS cards, trouble using EBS cards and receiving benefits checks, general knowledge of welfare system misuse, opinions about welfare system misuse, characteristics about the household, comfort level of the respondent in answering the questions, and a self-report of accuracy in responding to the questionnaire. Overall 575 people completed the surveys: 275 from Hennepin County and 300 from Ramsey County.

**1994 MMCD RESIDENT SURVEY (94-16, 3)**

A total of 390 telephone interviews were completed in Summer 1994 for the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District (MMCD) Resident Survey. The survey sample consisted of a random sample of households in the seven-county Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area. Respondents answered questions about the importance of mosquito and gnat control, use of products to repel mosquitoes or gnats, and awareness of the MMCD. The addition, Twin Cities residents were asked for their opinions about various issues related to the MMCD's control of mosquitoes and gnats.

**THE MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION'S MISSISSIPPI RIVER PROGRAM EVALUATION SURVEYS**  
(94-17, 5)

In July and August 1994, The McKnight Foundation undertook an evaluation of its Mississippi River Program grant-making process. Mail surveys were sent to three discrete population: (1) recipients of grants from The McKnight Foundation's Mississippi River Program; (2) applicants whose grant proposals were not funded; and (3) applicants who submitted a letter of inquiry but were not invited to submit a proposal, and were not funded. Overall, 103 individuals completed surveys: 51 grant recipients, 9 non-funded applicants, and 43 letter of inquiry applicants.

Questions were tailored for the three populations of interest. Grant applicants answered questions about: (1) the application process in general, (2) the letter of inquiry process, (3) the grant proposal process, (4) grantee experiences since the application was funded, (5) general experience with the Mississippi River Program, and (6) characteristics of the organization.

**MHEC FACULTY DEVELOPMENT SURVEY (94-18, 3)**

The Midwestern Higher Education Commission (MHEC) Faculty Development Survey was conducted as a mail survey from July to October 1994. The project was funded jointly by The McKnight Foundation, the St. Paul Companies, and the MHEC. Questionnaires were sent to nonprofit institutions of higher education in eight midwestern states. The survey included questions about types of faculty development programs and services offered at their institution, minority faculty development funding, and funding for recruitment and retention of minority and women faculty. In addition, respondents answered questions about obstacles for recruitment and retention of minority, women, and nonminority faculty; numbers of faculty and administrators in specific racial/ethnic groups that have joined or left their institution in the past three years; and tenure procedures. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 487 university/college representatives.

#### **SURVEY ABOUT SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS (94-19, 5)**

The Survey about Spousal Relationships was a telephone survey conducted in Spring 1994 for the School of Social Work, University of Minnesota. The survey sample consisted of a random sample of households in Minneapolis and St. Paul, supplemented by two random samples of specific population groups (African American and Asian American). Respondents answered questions regarding their perceptions about what constitutes spouse abuse and when physical force against a wife may be justified. In addition, questions were asked about what social workers, the police, and the courts should do in instances of spouse abuse. A total of 545 telephone interviews were completed.

#### **CURA CLIENT SURVEY (94-20, 1)**

The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) Client Survey was conducted as a mail survey in Fall 1994. Questionnaires were sent to members of five groups who have been recently associated with CURA: (1) graduate students, (2) faculty members, (3) community organizations, (4) government units, and (5) alumni. Questionnaires were completed and returned by 220 individuals: 71 graduate students, 52 faculty members, 39 community organizations, 26 government units, and 32 alumni.

The surveys included questions about the value of the respondents' experience with CURA, the level of satisfaction with their most recent project, and possible outcomes of their CURA experience. In addition, respondents were asked to comment on new areas or issues CURA could address, suggestions for strengthening CURA's programs and making them more accessible, and if there are any activity areas CURA should no longer support.

#### **RIVERSIDE PLAZA RESIDENT SURVEY (94-21, 5)**

The Riverside Plaza Resident Survey was conducted through in-person interviews in Fall 1994. The project was conducted for the owners of Riverside Plaza and funded by the Riverwise Plaza Limited Partnership. A random sample of apartment units was drawn from a list of all of the apartment numbers at Riverside Plaza. The survey included questions about maintenance, safety and security, and administration. In addition, respondents were asked what they liked best and what they liked least about Riverside Plaza. A total of 206 in-person interviews were completed.

Upon completion of the in-person interviews, a mail survey was distributed under the door of every apartment in Riverside Plaza. The mail survey was identical in content to the in-person interview survey. It was distributed to all apartments to provide an opportunity to include the opinions and concerns of those residents who had not been interviewed. Individuals who had previously completed an in-person interview had been instructed to throw away the mail survey. A total of 262 mail surveys were completed, with an overall 24% response rate for the mail survey. The results of the mail survey are not provided in the technical report because of the low response rate.

1994 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY (95-1, 1)

The 1994 Minnesota State Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 805 Minnesota residents conducted during the Fall of 1994. Twelve topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today. Two additional questions concerned attitudes toward Minnesota's Indian tribal governments and opinions about relations between American Indian people and Whites in Minnesota compared to five years ago. These questions were included by MCSR.

Questions about the adequacy of current funding for your city or township, your county government, and your local school district were funded by the Minnesota Education Association.

- 2) **Transportation** questions concerned satisfaction with the condition of Minnesota's roads, satisfaction with snow and ice removal along major highway routes, and satisfaction when driving through highway construction areas this past summer in Minnesota. Additional open-ended questions asked about the reasons for any reported dissatisfaction. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 3) **Public Education** included questions about the amount of money that should be spent on Minnesota's public schools, willingness to pay higher taxes to maintain the present public education system or to improve public education, preference for the type of increased taxes, and attitudes toward extending the state sales tax to clothing purchases if the additional money was used to improve Minnesota's grade school and high school programs. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Education Association.
- 4) **Media** questions are not included in this report at the request of the funding organization. These results will be released at a later date.
- 5) **Community** questions are not included in this report at the request of the funding organization. These results will be released at a later date.
- 6) After answering routine questions about **Employment**, individuals who were working full-time or part-time were asked how far they usually travel one-way to get to their normal workplace, and how many days each week they work at home or at a satellite location instead of commuting to their normal workplace. These questions about telecommuting were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.

Additional questions concerned opinions about whether the unemployment rate gives an accurate measure of the economic well-being of Minnesota workers, whether there are enough jobs in your area that pay a livable wage, opinions about how much money is enough for a family of three to live on for a year, the adequacy of the current minimum wage of \$4.25, and whether the minimum wage should go up as inflation increases. These questions were funded by the Jobs Now Coalition.

The final questions in this series focused on whether employees who act together to complain about working conditions or an abusive supervisor currently have or should have legal rights that protect them from being punished by their employer. These questions were included by MCSR on behalf of a faculty member at the University of Minnesota.

- 7) **Environment** questions asked about likelihood that you would believe information about a controversial environmental issue based on the source of that information. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 8) **Organizational Awareness** questions concerned knowledge of what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) does, evaluating how it does at protecting the environment, what type of contact the respondent has had with the MPCA, and rating the service that was received from the MPCA. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.
- 9) Questions about the **University of Minnesota** system concerned overall impressions of the University as an educational institution, evaluating how well informed you are about the University, rating the University on several indicators of institutional quality, retrospectively comparing the University's rating with the rating you would have given two years ago, overall satisfaction with the University of Minnesota, knowledge of the University's current long-range plan, and attitude toward this long-range plan. These questions were funded by University Relations.
- 10) Questions about **Learning Opportunities** focused on whether the respondent had made use of four specific types of learning opportunities during the past year or expected to pursue them in the next three years, what the goal of future learning opportunities would be, and how the future learning would be paid for. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board.
- 11) **Gambling** questions asked about awareness of the symptoms of a gambling problem and of the potential problems associated with gambling among children. Respondents who have children under 15 years old then answered questions about the gambling activities of these children during the past twelve months, their level of concern about their children's gambling, and the age and gender of the children who gamble. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Council on Compulsive Gambling.
- 12) The final section of the survey focused on ongoing efforts to reduce driving under the influence of alcohol, domestic violence, and other crimes related to the excessive consumption of **Alcohol**. The question asked which Minnesota taxes should be increased to provide funding for these efforts. These questions were included by MCSR on behalf of a faculty member at the University of Minnesota.

#### **1994 DULUTH SUPPLEMENT (95-5, 1)**

The 1994 Duluth Supplement was a telephone survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Duluth, Minnesota. Data collection was conducted in January 1995 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. Selected respondents in Duluth answered questions about quality of life and gambling. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Council on Compulsive Gambling.

A total of 107 telephone interviews were completed with Duluth residents. Of these, 20 were completed for the 1994 Minnesota State Survey, and 87 were completed for the Duluth Supplement. For additional information, see Technical Report # 95-1.

1994 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY (95-6, 1)

The 1994 Twin Cities Area Survey was an omnibus telephone survey of 803 Twin Cities area residents conducted during the Fall of 1994. Eight topics were included in the survey.

- 1) **Quality of Life** asked questions about rating the Twin Cities area as a place to live and about the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 2) **Housing** questions asked for the extent of agreement or disagreement with a series of statements about family needs for adequate housing, availability of housing choices that allow people to live in the same community for their whole life, affordable housing being located throughout the Twin Cities metropolitan area, low income housing (or poverty) as an important cause of neighborhood deterioration and crime, and whether all cities should have some low income housing. These questions were also funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 3) **Health** questions asked about whether the respondent thought any tobacco advertising was directed toward youth, about whether the respondent thought outdoor alcohol advertising was concentrated in low income neighborhoods, and about the respondent's awareness of any efforts to reduce the amount of either of these types of advertising. These questions were funded by the Hennepin County Department of Community Health.
- 4) After answering routine questions about **Employment**, individuals who were working full-time or part-time were asked how far they usually travel one-way to get to their normal workplace, how many days each week they work at home or at a satellite location instead of commuting to their normal workplace, why they work at home, and whether they use any computer equipment when they work at home. These questions about telecommuting were funded by the Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 5) Questions about **Government** asked whether the respondent had heard of the Greater Metropolitan Foundation (a fictitious organization) or the Metropolitan Council, awareness of any major issues the Council has been involved in during the past year, an evaluation of the job the Council is doing in dealing with regional issues, and whether the respondent was aware that the Metropolitan Council was the government unit that provides six specified regional services. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.
- 6) **Hennepin County Government** questions first asked all respondents to rate their satisfaction with the job their county government is doing. Hennepin County residents only were then asked whether they were aware that Hennepin County is the government unit that provides eight specified services, where they most often get their information about the county's government programs and services, the manner in which they would prefer to learn more about their county government, and whether they have ever seen the Hennepin County Board on cable TV or heard them on the radio. These questions were funded by the Hennepin County Department of Administration.
- 7) Questions about **Helping** asked who the respondent would turn to if they needed help because they lost their job, because they were having personal financial problems, or because they had a child who was extremely disobedient. These questions were asked of Hennepin County residents only and were funded by the Hennepin County Department of Administration.

- 8) **Other Issues** included questions about the seriousness of truancy as a problem for a community's schools, how many days a child should be able to miss school for reasons other than illness, how safe you feel in your neighborhood (and in downtown Minneapolis) after dark, and whether you know anyone who has been physically abused by a member of their family during the last year. These questions were asked of Hennepin County residents only and were funded by the Hennepin County Department of Administration.



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